TABLE C-1
EPA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
D001	Ignitable (I)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
D002	Corrosive (C)			X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
D003	Reactive (R)	Will not be treated at Facility													X	
D004	Arsenic	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D005	Barium	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D006	Cadmium	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D007	Chromium	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D008	Lead	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D009	Mercury	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D010	Selenium	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D011	Silver	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
D012	Endrin				X				X		X			X	X	
D013	Lindane				X				X		X			X	X	
D014	Methoxychlor				X				X		X			X	X	
D015	Toxaphene				X				X		X			X	X	
D016	2,4-D								X		X			X	X	
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)								X		X			X	X	
D018	Benzene	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D020	Chlordane	X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D021	Chlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D022	Chloroform	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D023	o- Cresol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D024	m- Cresol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D025	p- Cresol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D026	Cresol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D027	1, 4- Dichlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D028	1, 2- Dichloroethane	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	

"X" = waste code is managed in the indicated process system

TABLE C-1
EPA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
D029	1, 1- Dichlorethylene			X	X	X			X		X			X	X	
D030	2, 4- Dinitrotoluene			X	X				X		X			X	X	
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)				X				X		X			X	X	
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D034	Hexachloroethane	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
D036	Nitrobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D037	Pentachlorophenol								X		X			X	X	
D038	Pyridine	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
D040	Trichloroethylene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
D043	Vinyl Chloride	X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F001	Spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing (see list in 22 CCR 66261.31)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F002	Spent halogenated solvents (see list in 22 CCR 66261.31)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F003	Spent non-halogenated solvents (see list in 22 CCR 66261.31) that are ignitable but not toxic	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F004	Spent non-halogenated solvents (see list in 22 CCR 66261.31)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F005	Spent non-halogenated solvents (see list in 22 CCR 66261.31) that are ignitable and toxic	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations							X	X					X	X	
F007	spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations (R,T)						X	X	X					X	X	
F008	plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (R,T)						X	X	X					X	X	
F009	spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (R,T)						X	X	X					X	X	

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TABLE C-1
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WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process						X	X	X					X	X	
F024	Process wastes, including but not limited to distillation, residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes.								X					X	X	
F027	discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols (H)										X			X	X	
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge			X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
F038	oil/water/solids separation sludge - any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries.			X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
F039	Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted hazardous waste classified as hazardous under article 4 of this chapter.					X		X	X	X				X	X	
K048	dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
K049	slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry	X		X	X	X			X	X				X	X	
K050	heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
K052	tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
K086	solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead;	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	
K087	decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.			X	X	X								X	X	
K156	Organic hazardous waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to hazardous wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)				X				X					X	X	

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TABLE C-1
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WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
K157	Hazardous wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes													X	X	
K158	Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.							X	X					X	X	
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate hazardous wastes.			X										X	X	
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiorcarbamate acids and their salts.								X					X	X	
K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations			X	X				X					X	X	
K170	Clarified slurry oil storage tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations			X	X				X					X	X	
K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (excludes inert support media) (I,T)				X				X					X	X	
K172	Spent hydro refining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (excludes inert support media) (I,T)				X				X					X	X	
P004	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa- chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)- (OR) Aldrin (H)										X			X	X	
P005	2-Propen-1-ol (OR) Allyl alcohol (H)	X		X		X			X		X			X	X	
P008	4-Aminopyridine (OR) 4-Pyridinamine (H)										X			X	X	
P010	Arsenic acid H3AsO4 (H)							X			X			X	X	
P011	Arsenic oxide As2O5 (OR) Arsenic pentoxide (H)							X			X			X	X	
P012	Arsenic oxide As2O3 (OR) Arsenic trioxide (H)							X			X			X	X	
P014	Benzenethiol (OR) Thiophenol (H)										X			X	X	
P015	Beryllium (H)										X			X	X	
P016	Dichloromethyl ether (OR) Methane, oxybis<chloro- (H)										X			X	X	
P018	Brucine (OR) Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- (H)										X			X	X	

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WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
P022	Carbon disulfide (H)										X			X	X	
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro- (OR) p-Chloroaniline (H)										X			X	X	
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea (OR) Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)- (H)										X			X	X	
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)- (OR) Benzyl chloride (H)										X			X	X	
P037	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth<2,3-b>oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9- hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2aalpha, 3beta, 6beta, 6aalpha, 7beta, 7aalpha)- (OR) Dieldrin (H)										X			X	X	
P038	Arsine, diethyl- (OR) Diethylarsine (H)										X			X	X	
P050	6,9-Methano-2,4,3 benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10, 10- hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3-oxide (OR) Endosulfan (H)										X			X	X	
P051	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth<2,3-b>oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9- hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2abeta, 3alpha, 6alpha, 6abeta, 7beta, 7aalpha)- & metabolites (OR) Endrin (OR) Endrin, & metabolites (H)										X			X	X	
P054	Aziridine (OR) Ethyleneimine (H)										X			X	X	
P058	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt (OR) Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt (H)										X			X	X	
P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro- 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro- (OR) Heptachlor (H)										X			X	X	
P060	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa- chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5beta, 8beta, 8abeta)- (OR) Isodrin (H)										X			X	X	
P067	1,2-Propylenimine (OR) Aziridine, 2-methyl- (H)										X			X	X	
P068	Hydrazine, methyl- (OR) Methyl hydrazine (H)										X			X	X	
P071	Methyl parathion (OR) Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (H)										X			X	X	
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea (OR) Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl- (H)										X			X	X	
P073	Nickel carbonyl (OR) Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)- (H)										X			X	X	
P075	Nicotine, & salts (OR) Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-,(S)-, & salts (H)										X			X	X	
P076	Nitric oxide (OR) Nitrogen oxide NO (H)										X			X	X	
P078	Nitrogen dioxide (OR) Nitrogen oxide NO2 (H)										X			X	X	

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EPA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
P087	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)- (OR) Osmium tetroxide (H)										X			X	X	
P088	7-Oxabicyclo<2.2.1>heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (OR) Endothall (H)										X			X	X	
P089	Parathion (OR) Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (H)										X			X	X	
P092	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl- (OR) Phenylmercury acetate (H)										X			X	X	
P102	2-Propyn-1-ol (OR) Propargyl alcohol (H)										X			X	X	
P103	Selenourea (H)										X			X	X	
P105	Sodium azide (H)										X			X	X	
P108	Strychnidin-10-one, & salts (OR) Strychnine, & salts (H)										X			X	X	
P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl- (OR) Tetraethyl lead (H)										X			X	X	
P113	Thallic oxide (OR) Thallium oxide Tl2O3 (H)										X			X	X	
P114	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt (OR) Thallium(I) selenite (H)										X			X	X	
P115	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt (OR) Thallium(I) sulfate (H)										X			X	X	
P120	Vanadium oxide V2O5 (OR) Vanadium pentoxide (H)										X			X	X	
P127	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (OR) Carbofuran (H)										X			X	X	
P128	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester) (H)										X			X	X	
P185	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-.(methylamino)-carbonyl|oxime (OR) Tirpate (H)										X			X	X	
P188	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8, 8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo.2,3-b|indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1) (OR) Physostigmine salicylate (H)										X			X	X	
P189	Carbamic acid, .(dibutylamino)-thio|methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2, 2-dimethyl -7-benzofuranyl ester (OR) Carbosulfan (H)										X			X	X	
P190	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester (OR) Metolcarb (H)										X			X	X	
P191	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-.(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl|- 5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester (OR) Dimetilan (H)										X			X	X	
P192	Isolan (OR) Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1- (1-methylethyl)-1H- pyrazol-5-yl ester (H)										X			X	X	

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P194	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-..(methylamino) carbonyl|oxy|-2-oxo-, methyl ester (OR) Oxamyl (H)										X			X	X	
P196	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate (OR) Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-, (H)										X			X	X	
P197	Formparanate (OR) Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-.2-methyl-4-..(methylamino)carbonyloxyphenyl- (H)										X			X	X	
P198	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-.3-..(methylamino)-carbonyl oxy|phenyl-,monohydrochloride (OR) Formetanate hydrochloride (H)										X			X	X	
P199	Methiocarb (OR) Mexacarbate (OR) Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate (H)										X			X	X	
P201	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate (OR) Promecarb (H)										X			X	X	
P202	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate (OR) 3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate (OR) Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate (H)										X			X	X	
P203	Aldicarb sulfone (OR) Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-.(methylamino)carbonyl| oxime (H)										X			X	X	
P204	Physostigmine (OR) Pyrrolo.2,3-b|indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1, 3a,8-trimethyl-methylcarbamate (ester),(3aS-cis)- (H)										X			X	X	
P205	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-, (OR) Ziram (H)										X			X	X	
U002	2-Propanone (I) (OR) Acetone (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U004	Acetophenone (OR) Ethanone, 1-phenyl-			X							X			X	X	
U019	Benzene (I,T)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
U031	1-Butanol (I) (OR) n-Butyl alcohol (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U037	Benzene, chloro- (OR) Chlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U043	Ethene, chloro- (OR) Vinyl chloride			X	X						X			X	X	
U044	Chloroform (OR) Methane, trichloro-			X	X						X			X	X	
U051	Creosote			X	X						X			X	X	
U052	Cresol (Cresylic acid) (OR) Phenol, methyl-			X	X						X			X	X	

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U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I) (OR) Cumene (I)			X	X						X			X	X	
U056	Benzene, hexahydro- (I) (OR) Cyclohexane (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U057	Cyclohexanone (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro- (OR) o-Dichlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro- (OR) m-Dichlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro- (OR) p-Dichlorobenzene	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
U080	Methane, dichloro- (OR) Methylene chloride	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U108	1,4-Diethyleneoxide (OR) 1,4-Dioxane			X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X
U110	1-Propanimine, N-propyl-(I) (OR) Dipropylamine (I)										X			X	X	
U112	Acetic acid ethyl ester (I) (OR) Ethyl acetate (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro- (OR) Trichloromonofluoromethane	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U122	Formaldehyde			X					X	X	X			X	X	
U133	Hydrazine (R,T)										X			X	X	
U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T) (OR) Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)						X	X			X			X	X	
U140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T) (OR) Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U151	Mercury										X			X	X	
U154	Methanol (I) (OR) Methyl alcohol (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U159	2-Butanone (I,T) (OR) Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I) (OR) Methyl isobutyl ketone (I) (OR) Pentanol, 4-methyl-	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U171	2-Nitropropane (I,T) (OR) Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)			X	X						X			X	X	
U188	Phenol	X		X		X					X			X	X	
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (OR) Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	X		X		X			X		X			X	X	X
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (OR) Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	X		X		X			X		X			X	X	X
U210	Ethene, tetrachloro- (OR) Tetrachloroethylene	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U211	Carbon tetrachloride (OR) Methane, tetrachloro-			X	X						X			X	X	
U213	Furan, tetrahydro-(I) (OR) Tetrahydrofuran (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
U220	Benzene, methyl- (OR) Toluene	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X

"X" = waste code is managed in the indicated process system

TABLE C-1
EPA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
U226	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro- (OR) Methyl chloroform	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U228	Ethene, trichloro- (OR) Trichloroethylene	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U239	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T) (OR) Xylene (I)	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X
U271	Benomyl (OR) Carbamic acid, .1-.(butylamino)carbonyl- 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-, methyl ester										X			X	X	
U278	Bendiocarb (OR) 1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate										X			X	X	
U279	Carbaryl (OR) 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate										X			X	X	
U280	Barban (OR) Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester										X			X	X	
U364	Bendiocarb phenol (OR) 1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-										X			X	X	
U367	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl- (OR) Carbofuran phenol										X			X	X	
U372	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester (OR) Carbendazim										X			X	X	
U373	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester (OR) Propham										X			X	X	
U387	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester (OR) Prosulfocarb										X			X	X	
U389	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester (OR) Triallate										X			X	X	
U394	A2213 (OR) Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester										X			X	X	
U395	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate (OR) Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate										X			X	X	
U404	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl (OR) Triethylamine										X			X	X	
U409	Carbamic acid, .1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl) bis-, dimethyl ester (OR) Thiophanate-methyl										X			X	X	
U410	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-.thiobis.(methylimino) carbonyloxybis-, dimethyl ester (OR) Thiodicarb										X			X	X	
U411	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate (OR) Propoxur										X			X	X	

Notes:

1.) Unless otherwise indicated, all "D", "F", "K", "P", and "U" listed wastes shown above are hazardous due to toxic properties. If not hazardous due to toxicity only, the hazardous properties are indicated in parentheses following the waste description using the notations listed below:

(T) = Toxicity, (R) = Reactivity, (I) = Ignitability, (C) = Corrosivity, (H) = Acute Hazardous Waste (refer to 22 CCR 66261.30 for additional information on each waste stream).

"X" = waste code is managed in the indicated process system

TABLE C-1
EPA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE (see note 3)	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 4)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite

2.) The waste description following "(OR)" in the "Waste Type" column signifies the common name of the material, per 40 CFR 261.30

3). Refer to 22 CCR 66261.20 to 66261.33 for full description of the waste codes.

4). Organic wastes containing less than 500 ppmw of volatile organic compounds may be stabilized to remove free liquids in the roll-off bin located in this process area. These organic wastes may carry any codes associated with waste destined for solids consolidation.

"X" = waste code is managed in the indicated process system

TABLE C-2

CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Aqueous Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 2)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
121	Alkaline solution (pH > 12.5) with metals (antimony,arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)					X	X	X			X		X	X	X	
122	Alkaline solution without metals (pH > 12.5)					X	X	X			X		X	X	X	
123	Unspecified alkaline solution					X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
131	Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)					X		X			X		X	X	X	
132	Aqueous solution with metals (< restricted levels and see waste code 121 for a list of metals)		X			X		X			X	X	X	X	X	
133	Aqueous solution with 10% or more total organic residues		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	
134	Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	
135	Unspecified aqueous solution		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
141	Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
151	Asbestos-containing waste										X		X	X	X	
161	Fluid-cracking catalyst (FCC) waste			X	X				X		X		X	X	X	
162	Other spent catalyst			X	X				X		X		X	X	X	
171	Metal sludge (see 121)							X	X		X		X	X	X	
172	Metal dust (see 121) and machining waste							X	X		X		X	X	X	
181	Other inorganic solid waste			X					X	X	X		X	X	X	X
211	(2) Organics: Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
212	Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
213	Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
214	Unspecified solvent mixture	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
221	Waste oil and mixed oil			X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
222	Oil/water separation sludge			X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
223	Unspecified oil-containing waste			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
231	Pesticide rinse water			X				X			X		X	X	X	
232	Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
241	Tank bottom waste			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
251	Still bottoms with halogenated organics	X		X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	

'X" = waste code managed in indicated process system

TABLE C-2

CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Aqueous Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 2)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
252	Other still bottom waste	X		X	X				X		X		X	X	X	
261	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs			X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	
271	Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
272	Polymeric resin waste			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
281	Adhesives			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
291	Latex waste			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
311	Pharmaceutical waste			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
331	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
341	Organic liquids (nonsolvents) with halogens	X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
342	Organic liquids with metals (see 121)	X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
343	Unspecified organic liquid mixture	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
351	Organic solids with halogens			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
352	Other organic solids			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
411	Alum and gypsum sludge								X		X		X	X	X	
421	Lime sludge								X		X		X	X	X	
431	Phosphate sludge							X	X		X		X	X	X	
441	Sulfur sludge							X	X		X		X	X	X	
451	Degreasing sludge			X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X
461	Paint sludge			X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X
471	Paper sludge/pulp			X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	
481	Tetraethyl lead sludge										X		X	X	X	
491	Unspecified sludge waste			X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
511	Empty pesticide containers 30 gallons or more								X	X	X		X	X	X	X
512	Other empty containers 30 gallons or more								X	X	X		X	X	X	X
513	Empty containers less than 30 gallons								X	X	X		X	X	X	X
521	Drilling mud					X		X					X	X	X	
531	Chemical toilet waste							X					X	X	X	
541	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste					X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
551	Laboratory waste chemicals	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
561	Detergent and soap				X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
571	Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash							X	X				X	X	X	

'X" = waste code managed in indicated process system

TABLE C-2

CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES AND FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

WASTE CODE	WASTE TYPE	PROCESS SYSTEM HANDLING WASTE														
		Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Aqueous Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment (note 2)*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Small Container Management	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Truck Wash*	Off-Site Transfer/Storage	Generated Onsite
581	Gas scrubber waste							X					X	X	X	
591	Baghouse waste							X					X	X	X	X
611	Contaminated soil from site clean-ups							X	X				X	X	X	X
612	Household waste	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
613	Auto shredder waste								X	X			X	X	X	
711	Liquids with cyanides ≥ 1,000 mg/L										X				X	
721	Liquids with arsenic ≥ 500 mg/l	X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	
722	Liquids with cadmium ≥ 100 mg/l	X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	
723	Liquids with chromium (VI) ≥ 500 mg/l	X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	
724	Liquids with lead ≥ 500 mg/l	X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	
725	Liquids with mercury ≥ 20 mg/l	X		X	X			X			X		X	X	X	
726	Liquids with nickel ≥ 134 mg/l	X		X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
727	Liquids with selenium ≥ 100 mg/l	X		X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
728	Liquids with thallium ≥ 130 mg/l	X		X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
741	Liquids with halogenated organic compounds ≥ 1000 mg/l	X		X	X	X					X		X	X	X	X
751	Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds ≥ 1000 mg/kg	X		X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
791	Liquids with pH ≤ 2			X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
792	Liquids with pH ≤ 2 with metals			X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
801	Waste potentially containing dioxins					X			X					X	X	

Notes:

1). These wastes are hazardous by definition under 22 CCR 66261 (incl. articles 3-4, and Appendix XII). Some of the wastes listed above may also carry applicable EPA waste codes (see Table C-1)

2). Organic wastes containing less than 500 ppmw of volatile organic compounds may be stabilized to remove free liquids in the roll-off bin located in this process area.
; associated with waste destined for solids consolidation.

'X" = waste code managed in indicated process system

TABLE C-3A

WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION

SOLVENT RECYCLING

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Auto Body, Painting, Electronic Manufacturing, Dry-Cleaning, Paints and Pigments, General Parts & Equipment Degreasing, Laboratory/R&D

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Non-Chlorinated Solvents Acetone, Lacquer Thinner, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, n-Methyl Pyrrolidone, Mineral Spirits, N-butyl Acetate, Tetrahydrofuran, Toluene, Xylene	EPA Codes: D001, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D018, D023, D024, D025, D026, D035, D036, D038, F003, F004, F005, K048, K049, K050, K051, K052, P005, U002, U003, U019, U031, U056, U057, U112, U140, U154, U159, U161, U188, U213, U220, U239 CA Codes: 212, 213, 214, 251, 252, 331, 342, 343, 551, 612	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 75-100% Solid/Semisolid: 0-25% pH: 3-11 Specific Gravity: 0.6-1.1 Flashpoint: < 140 °F Chemical Composition: Acetone, Alcohols, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Mineral Spirits, n-Methyl Pyrrolidone , N-butyl Acetate, Tetrahydrofuran, Toluene, Xylene Hazardous Characteristics Ignitable, Toxic
Chlorinated Solvents Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA Codes: D001, D019, D020, D021, D022, D027, D028, D032, D033, D034, D039, D040, D041, D042, D043, F001, F002, K086, U037, U070, U071, U072, U080, U121, U208, U209, U210, U226, U228 CA Codes: 211, 212, 213, 214, 251, 252, 331, 341, 342, 343, 551, 612, 741, 751	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 75-100% Solid/Semisolid: 0-25% pH: 3-11 Specific Gravity: 0.6-1.1 Flashpoint: < 140 °F Chemical Composition: Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene, Trichloroethylene Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3B
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
ETHYLENE GLYCOL RECYCLING

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Vehicle repair/service, machine shops, metal working activities

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, triethylene glycol – these materials are commonly referred to as antifreeze or coolant	EPA Codes: D008 CA Codes: 133, 134, 135, 343, 612	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 75-100% Solid/Semisolid: 0-25% pH: 3-11 Specific Gravity: 0.9-1.1 Flashpoint: > 140 °F Chemical Composition: Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, may have trace used oil (CA waste codes 221, 222, 223) Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1. A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.
2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.
3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3C
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
FUEL BLENDING

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Industrial maintenance, cleaning of parts and equipment, painting, paint manufacture, tank and line cleaning, printing

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Paint and paint thinner, hydrocarbon solvents, flammable solvents, machine and hydraulic oils, alcohols, diesel, gasoline, inks, press wash	EPA Codes: D001, D004-D011, D018, D035, D039, D040, F001-F005, F037, F038, K048-K052, K086, K159, K169, K170, U002, U003, U019, U031, U037, U043, U044, U051, U052, U055, U056, U057, U070, U071, U072, U080, U108, U112, U121, U122, U140, U154, U159, U161, U171, U188, U210, U211, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 133-135, 161, 162, 211-214, 221-223, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341-343, 351, 352, 451, 461, 471, 491, 551, 612, 721-728, 741, 751, 791, 792	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 50-100% Solid/Semisolid: 0-50% pH: 2.5 – 12 Specific Gravity: 0.6-1.4 Flashpoint: < 140 °F Chemical Composition: Mineral spirits, toluene, xylene, oils, Stoddard solvent, isopropyl alcohol, methanol, other oxygenates, diesel, gasoline, other inert ingredients Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3D
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
LIQUEFACTION

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Painting, automotive and plant maintenance, electronics manufacturing

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Paint sludge, waxes, greases, photoresist, spill cleanup residues where the absorbent used had heat content >5,000 BTU/lb, any semi-solid or solid dispersable organic-bearing material having heat content > 5,000 BTU/lb.	EPA Codes: D001, D004-D015, D018-D036, D038-D043, F001-F005, F037, F038, K048-K052, K086, K087, K156, K169, K170, K171, K172, U002, U003, U019, U031, U037, U043, U044, U051, U052, U055, U056, U057, U070, U071, U072, U080, U108, U112, U121, U140, U154, U159, U161, U171, U210, U211, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 133, 134, 135, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341, 342, 343, 351, 352, 451, 461, 471, 491, 551, 561, 612, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741, 751	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 0–75% Solid/Semisolid: 25–100% pH: 2.5-12 Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Grease, wax, paint solids, solvents (acetone, alcohols, alkanes, alkenes, aromatics, ketones), absorbents with BTU > 3,000/lb. Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3E
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
AQUEOUS TREATEMENT

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Aqueous cleaning and degreasing, manufacturing processes, groundwater remediation, contaminated precipitation, tank and line rinsing, automotive maintenance

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Water and ethylene glycol, dilute acetic acid solution, coolant oil, aqueous cleaners, slurry waste, contaminated stormwater	EPA Codes: D001, D004-D011, D018, D023-D026, D028, D029, D035, F001-F005, F039, K048, K051, K052, K086, K087, U002, U019, U031, U154, U159, U161, U188, U210, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 211, 212, 214, 221, 222, 223, 281, 291, 331, 341, 342, 343, 521, 541, 551, 561, 612, 726, 727, 728, 741, 791, 792	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 75–100% Solid/Semisolid: 0–25% pH: 4.0-12.0 Specific Gravity: 0.8-1.1 Flashpoint: > 100 °F Chemical Composition: Water, organic solvents, dirt, acetic acid, hydrocarbons, salts Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Corrosive, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3F
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
NEUTRALIZATION

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Metal finishing, surplus product, tank and line rinsing, etching

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Spent acid, cleaning compounds, caustic solutions	EPA Codes: D002, D004-D011 CA Codes: 121, 122, 123, 141, 551, 612, 721, 722, 723, 724, 791, 792	Physical Characteristics: Aqueous liquids, little to no organic contamination pH: 0-14.0 Specific Gravity: 0.8-1.1 Flashpoint: > 140 °F Chemical Composition: Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, sulfamic acid, water, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, detergents, surfactants, sodium carbonate Hazardous Characteristics: Corrosive

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3G

WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION

INORGANIC TREATMENT

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes: Semi-conductor industries, metal fabrication and/or processing waste, aqueous cleaners

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Miscellaneous metal-bearing wastes, corrosive wastes, aqueous parts cleaning wastes, metal processing wastes, aqueous cleaners	EPA Codes: D002, D004-D011, F006-F009, F019, F039, P010-P012, U134 CA Codes: 121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 521, 541, 551, 571, 581, 591, 611, 612, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 791, 792	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 75-100% Solid/Semisolid: 0-25% pH: 0-14.0 Specific Gravity: 0.6-1.1 Flashpoint: >140 °F Chemical Composition: Heavy metals, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, sulfamic acid, water, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, detergents, surfactants, sodium carbonate Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic, Corrosive
Non-pumpable sludges, semi-solid wastes, filter cakes, contaminated soils, potentially with incidental free liquids	EPA Codes F037, F038, F039, K048, K050, K051, K052 CA Codes 171, 172, 214, 222, 223, 231, 311, 431-471, 491, 531, 611	Physical Characteristics: Liquid: 0-10% Solid/Semisolid: 90-100% pH: n/a Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Metal bearing sludges, absorbents, soil contaminated with organics or inorganics, oil. Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3H
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
SOLIDS CONSOLIDATION

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Manufacturing, equipment maintenance, printing, site remediation, cleanup

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
SOLID FUELS Solvent-, oil-, and grease-contaminated rags, wipes, wood, and other debris having >5,000 BTU/lb, reacted resins, solid spill clean-up residuals	EPA Codes: D001, D004–11, D018, D019, D021–30, D032–36, D038, D039, D040, D043, F001–5, F037, F038, K048–51, U002, U003, U019, U031, U037, U056, U057, U070, U080, U108, U112, U121, U140, U154, U159, U161, U210, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 141, 161, 162, 171, 172, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 223, 241, 251, 252, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 351, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 491, 511, 512, 513, 541, 551, 561, 571, 611, 612, 613, 751	Physical Characteristics: Solid 100% pH: n/a Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Debris (e.g., wood, paper, cloth): 75–100% Organic solvents: 0–20% Oil, grease: 0–20% Ink 0–20% Resin 0-100% Absorbent 0-20% Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3H
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
SOLIDS CONSOLIDATION (continued)

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Site remediation, surplus product, process wastes, electroplating

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
LANDFILL: Solid corrosive materials, sodium bicarbonate, absorbent with hydrocarbons, plating sludges, baghouse dust, petroleum contaminated soils	EPA Codes: D004–11, F001-F006, D018-019, D021-030, D032-D040, F024, F037, F039, K048, K050, K052, K086, U002, U003, U019, U031, U037, U056, U057, U070, U080, U108, U112, U121, U122, U140, U154, U159, U161, U209, U210, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 141, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 223, 232, 241, 251, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 351, 352, 491, 511, 512, 513, 541, 612, 613, 751	Physical Characteristics: Solid 100% Liquid or liquid-solid requiring treatment prior to land disposal pH: n/a Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Sand, soil, debris, petroleum hydrocarbons, sodium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, metals Hazardous Characteristics: Corrosive, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3H
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
SOLIDS CONSOLIDATION (continued)

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Lab cleanup, surplus product, site cleanup, petroleum refining, chemical manufacture, electronics manufacturing, semiconductor manufacturing

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
INCINERATION: Packaged Laboratory Chemicals (Lab Packs), contaminated debris, paint related materials, mill waste, process waste	EPA Codes: D001, D002, D004–11, D012–17, D018–43, F001–5, F037, F038, F039, K048–52, K086, K156, K158, K161, K169–K172, P005, U002, U003, U019, U031, U037, U056, U057, U070, U071, U072, U080, U108, U112, U121, U122, U140, U154, U159, U161, U208, U209, U210, U213, U220, U226, U228, U239 CA Codes: 141, 181, 214, 232, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 351, 352, 511, 541, 551, 611, 612, 751	Physical Characteristics: Liquid, solid, semi-solid, multi-phase pH: n/a Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Varies Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3I

WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION

DEBRIS SHREDDING

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Manufacturing, equipment maintenance, printing, site remediation, cleanup

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Solvent-, oil-, and grease-contaminated wipes, wood, and other debris having >3,000 BTU/lb, plastic containers	EPA Codes: D001, D004-D011, D018-D028, D032-D036, D038-D043, F001-F005, F037, F038, F039, K048-K052, U019, U070-U072, U108, U122 CA Codes: 141, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 223, 232, 241, 251, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 351, 352, 491, 511, 512, 513, 541, 612, 613, 751	Physical Characteristics: Solid 100% pH: n/a Specific Gravity: n/a Flashpoint: n/a Chemical Composition: Shreddable debris (e.g., wood, paper, plastic): 75–100% Organic solvents: 0–20% Oil, grease: 0–20% Ink 0–20% Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3J

WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION

OFF-SITE TRANSFER

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

At a minimum, inclusive of industries listed under other Facility management options.

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Waste streams managed under this option vary widely and may consist of any of the example waste streams shown in Table C3, as well as others. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a listing of waste streams managed under this option.		

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3K
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
TEN-DAY TRANSFER

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

At a minimum, inclusive of industries listed under other Facility management options.

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Not an activity subject to permitting requirements.		

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 & C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3L
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES (Continued)

Typical Industries/Processes Generating Wastes:

Lab cleanup, product use, surplus materials, educational institutions, R&D

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS [1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES [2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS [3]
Consolidation of Small Containers (Lab Packs)	EPA Codes: Various EPA codes; see Table C-1 CA Codes: 121-123, 131-135, 141, 151, 161, 162, 171, 172, 181, 211-214, 221-223, 231, 232, 241-252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341-343, 351, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481, 491, 511-513, 541, 551, 561, 612, 711, 721-728, 741, 751, 791, 792	Physical Characteristics: Varies widely, liquid or solid, lab packs are small containers packed in DOT containers with absorbent materials Chemical Composition: Varies widely Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Corrosive, Toxic
Aerosol Depressurization Spray paint, lubricants, cosmetics	EPA Codes: D001, U002, U057, U080, U154, U159, U226, U239 CA Codes: 331, 612	Physical Characteristics: Pressurized gas with liquid in small cans Chemical Composition: Flammable propellant with various active ingredients. Hazardous Characteristics: Ignitable, Toxic

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 and C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3L
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES (Continued)

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS[1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES[2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS[3]
Drum Crush California empty drums, RCRA empty drums, and drums with some residual materials (not meeting definition of California or RCRA empty)	EPA Codes: None CA Codes: See Table C-2	Physical Characteristics: Liquids: varies Solids/Semisolids: varies pH: varies Specific Gravity: varies Flashpoint: varies Chemical Composition: varies Hazardous Characteristics: Toxic, ignitable, corrosive

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 and C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-3L
WASTE IDENTIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION
MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES (Continued)

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS[1]	TYPICAL WASTE CODES[2]	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS[3]
Truck Wash Trucks and/or tankers may contain any water compatible liquid and sludges that have been received by the facility. . These can carry almost any of the waste codes received at the facility as shown in Section C, Tables C-1 and C-2, except for D003 (reactive wastes), which are not processed on-site. Romic will also be able to clean hazardous material or hazardous waste transfer vehicles that have not made a delivery to the facility	EPA Codes: Any listed in Part A, except D003 CA Codes: Any listed in Part A, except 711	Physical Characteristics: Liquids: varies Solids/Semisolids: varies pH: 0-14 Specific Gravity: varies Flashpoint: varies Chemical Composition: Varies widely Hazardous Characteristics: varies

FOOTNOTES

1 A sampling of typical waste streams/codes managed by the Facility managed in the indicated processes is supplied; the listing is not comprehensive. See Tables C-1 and C-2 for a complete listing of acceptable waste streams/codes for each management process.

2. These waste codes typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Wastes carrying other waste codes (as listed in Tables C-1 and C-2) may also be managed in Facility processes.

3. These characteristics typically represent the wastes to be managed as specified. Please refer to Tables C-5 and C-6 for storage and process limits for each waste management method.

TABLE C-4

WASTE ACCEPTANCE ANALYSIS SUMMARY*

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Waste Parameters	Solvent Recovery	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Off-site Transfer
Physical Description/Observation (1)	D,B	D,B	D,B	D	D,B	D,B	D,B	D	D	D,B
pH	D,B (2)	D,B	D (2)	D (2, 3)	D,B (2)	D,B (2)	D,B (2)			D,B (2, 3)
Specific Gravity	D,B	D,B	D,B		D,B	D,B	D,B			B (3, 4)
Radiation Screen	D,B	D,B	D,B	D	D,B	D,B	D,B	D	D	D,B
Solvent Composition	D,B	D,B	D,B (5)		D,B	D,B (6)	D,B (6)			D,B (3, 6)
Cyanide Screen	D,B (6)	D,B (6)	D,B (6)	D (6)	D,B	D,B (6)	D,B (6)			D,B (3, 6)
Oxidizer Screen	D,B (6)	D,B (6)	B (6)	D (6)	D,B	D,B	D,B			D,B (3, 6)
Sulfide Screen		D,B (6)			B					D,B (3, 6)
Heat of Combustion (BTU)			B (1)	D (1)				D (1)	D (1)	D (1)
Total Metals			n/a (11)		D, B (6)		D,B	n/a (11)	n/a (11)	n/a (11)
Total Halogens										D,B (6)
PCBs	B (7)	D,B (7)	D,B	D (3, 7)	B (7)	D, B (7)	D, B (7)	D (1)	D (1)	D,B (6)
Total Cyanides					D, B (8)	D, B (8)		D (1)	D (1)	D, B (1)
Total Sulfides					B (8)	B (8)		D (1)	D (1)	D, B (1)
Flash Point						D,B (6)	D,B (6)			D,B (3, 6)
Waste Compatibility	D,B (9)	B (6)	B (9)	D (9)	D,B (9)	D,B (9)	D,B (9)	D (10)	D (10)	D,B (9, 10)
Ammonia		B (6)			B (6)	D,B				B (3, 6)

Footnotes:

* = Table applies to both pre-acceptance and acceptance processes
D = Analysis performed on container waste
B = Analysis performed on bulk waste

1.) Includes an evaluation of chemical composition listed on waste's profile, conformity of the information with container labeling, and physical observation of waste.
2.) Test may be conducted on 1:1 mix of sample and water, if direct measurement is not feasible.
3.) Performed on liquids only and, for semi-solid wastes, if viscosity and/or % sludge allows test.
4.) Analysis only performed on liquids to be placed into on-site tanks.
5.) May be performed in-lieu of BTU analysis.
6.) Performed as necessary if profile or waste's chemical and/or physical characteristics (*e.g.* extreme pH value, labeling) indicate possible presence of suspect waste parameter and/or to comply with off-site receiving facility criteria.
7.) If visible oil layer is present, and enough oil is present to obtain a sample (typically > 1 milliliter).
8.) Analysis performed only if profile and/or test strip indicate possible presence.
9.) Only performed if incoming material is to be consolidated with other wastes and exhibits extreme acidic or basic properties ($pH \leq 2.5$ or ≥ 8.5), or has the potential to react (e.g. oxidizers, un-reacted monomers).
10.) Compatibility of potentially incompatible solid wastes (e.g. extreme pH values, oxidizers) to be consolidated is based on profile information and/or physical descriptions/observations of wastes.
11.) This parameter does not affect Romic's ability to treat waste in this process, though ultimate receiving facilities may have restrictions or guidelines on this parameter.

TABLE C-5

STORAGE AND PROCESS LIMITATIONS* – PRIMARY PROCESSES

Waste Parameters	Solvent Recycling	Ethylene Glycol Recycling	Fuel Blending	Liquefaction	Wastewater Treatment	Neutralization	*Inorganic Treatment*	*Solids Consolidation*	*Debris Shredding*	Off-Site Transfer
Physical Description	Liquid	Liquid	Solid/liquid	Solid/semisolid	Semisolid/liquid	Solid/liquid	Semisolid/liquid	Solid	Solid	Solid/semisolid/ liquid
pH	2.0 – 12.5	2.5 - 12.0	1.0 – 14.0[14]	2.5 - 12.0	4.0 – 12.0	0 – 14.0	0 – 14.0	n/a	n/a	0-14
Specific Gravity	0.6 - 1.1	0.9 - 1.1	0.6 - 1.4[15]	n/a	0.8 - 1.1	0.8 - 1.1 (liquids)	0.6-1.1[16]	n/a	n/a	see footnote [1]
Radiation Screen	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	negative
Solvent Composition	See footnote [2]	> 15 % ethylene glycol	See footnote [2]	n/a	Organics < 50%	Organics ≤ 1%	Organics ≤ 10 %	n/a	n/a	varies [2, 3]
Cyanide Screen	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	No limit	n/a	n/a	varies [3]
Oxidizer Screen	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	No limit	n/a	n/a	varies [3]
Sulfide Screen	n/a	Negative	n/a	n/a	Negative	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	varies [3]
Heat of Combustion (BTU)	No limit	n/a	See footnote [12]	See footnote [12]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a or [4]	n/a or [4]	n/a or [4]
Total Metals	No limit	No limit	n/a [11]	No limit	See footnote [5]	No limit	See footnote [10]	n/a [11]	n/a [11]	n/a [11]
Total Halogens	No limit	No limit	n/a [11]	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	n/a [11]	n/a [11]	n/a [11]
PCBs	< 5 ppm	< 5 ppm [6]	< 50 ppm	< 50 ppm	< 5 ppm [6]	< 5 ppm [6]	< 5 ppm [6]	< 50 ppm	< 50 ppm	< 50 ppm
Total Cyanides	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	< 1,000 ppm [13]	< 1,000 ppm [13]	No limit	varies [3]	varies [3]	varies [3]
Total Sulfides	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	< 260 ppm	< 260 ppm	No limit	varies [3]	varies [3]	varies [3]
Flash Point	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	n/a	n/a	varies [3]
Waste Compatibility [7, 8]	ΔT < 10°C	ΔT < 10°C	ΔT < 10°C	ΔT< 10°C	ΔT < 10°C	ΔT < 10°C	ΔT < 10°C	see footnote [8]	see footnote [8]	ΔT < 10°C [9]
Ammonia	No limit	< 5,000 ppm	No limit	No limit	< 5,000 ppm	< 500 ppm	No limit	n/a	n/a	No limit

Footnotes:

* = The determination of each waste's compliance with the storage and process limits listed here is based on profile and/or sampling information. Also note that, although not specifically listed here, the Facility's permit-excluded wastes (i.e. radioactive, bio-hazardous, etc.) are assumed waste acceptance limitations.

n/a = not applicable

ppm = parts per million

PCBs = Polychlorinated biphenyls

ΔT = change of temperature

1.) Results should correspond closely to expected specific gravity for material; limits also based on DTSC-approved specific gravity limits of tank/container used to consolidate liquids.

2.) Solvent composition assists Facility in determining the amount and nature of solvents present in wastes. Results should correspond closely to waste composition information provided on profile, and are used as an aid in setting operating parameters. There are no specific limits for Facility permit-acceptable solvents.

3.) The storage and/or process limits for these parameters are determined by the Facility's general permit waste acceptance limits and/or ultimate off-site receiving facilities, and are not applicable to Facility management methods.

4.) For wastes destined for incineration or landfill, BTU values are not applicable. For wastes destined for fuel, off-site receiving facilities determine target BTU values.

5.) The following metals limits correspond to disposition code/treatment process used for aqueous wastes: A1 (direct bio-treatment): equals that of POTW discharge limits, A2 (TFE distillation column): equals POTW limits multiplied by 20, and A3 (vacuum distillation): equals POTW limits multiplied by 400. Metals analysis is performed on consolidated aqueous wastes in tanks on a batch basis prior to transfer to the A1, A2, or A3 treatment processes.

6.) If visible oil layer is present, and enough oil is present to obtain a sample (typically > 1 milliliter), oil must be < 5 ppm PCBs.

7.) For liquids, aliquot of sample of potentially incompatible waste (based on profile or fingerprint analysis) is mixed with a sample of waste in a target storage tank; an observed violent reaction or temperature rise of 10°C or greater indicates incompatibility.

8.) For solids, compatibility of potentially incompatible wastes to be consolidated is based on profile information and/or physical descriptions/observations of wastes.

9.) Limit for potentially incompatible liquids to be consolidated prior to off-site transfer.

10.) Metals limits will vary by waste type and are based on the specific processing method's ability to treat inorganic wastes so that resulting waste water meets above listed Wastewater Treatment metals limits.

11.) This parameter does not affect Romic's ability to treat waste in this process, though ultimate receiving facilities may have restrictions or guidelines on this parameter.

12.) This parameter is driven by the ultimate off-site receiving facility's product specification requirements, and does not necessarily affect Romic's ability to accept waste, although waste should have some organic content.

13.) Process is capable of treating material with cyanide content of up to 2,000 mg/l. Romic will not treat wastes with California Waste Code 711 in this system.
14.) Individual shipments/containers of corrosive wastes may be dispositioned for fuel blending, but the consolidated contents of a tank must meet certified physical limitations.
15.) Planned tanks R90, N, O, R96, R97, A6, A7, and 105 are designed and will be constructed to accommodate specific gravities up to 1.4; existing tanks are certified to specific gravity 1.1.
16.) Specific gravity limitation applies to liquids to be treated in tank systems. Specific gravity limitation does not apply to solids, semi-solids, sludges, etc. to be treated through stabilization/solidification.

TABLE C-6

STORAGE AND PROCESS LIMITATIONS* – MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Waste Parameters	Consolidation of Small Containers	*Aerosol Depressurization*	*Drum Crush*	*Tanker Truck Wash*
Physical Description/Observation	Solid/semisolid/ liquid	Pressurized liquid	Nearly empty; may contain residual solid/semisolid/ liquid	Semisolid/liquid
pH	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	0-14 [2]
Specific Gravity	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit
Radiation Screen	negative[9]	negative[9]	negative[9]	negative[10]
Solvent Composition [3]	n/a [1]	n/a	500 ppmw [11]	see footnote [3]
Cyanide Screen	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit [8]
Oxidizer Screen	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit [8]
Sulfide Screen	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit[8]
Heat of Combustion (BTU)	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Metals [5]	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit
Total Halogens	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit
PCBs	< 50 ppm [6, 9]	n/a	n/a	< 50 ppm [6, 9]
Total Cyanides	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	< 2,000 ppm
Total Sulfides	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	< 260 ppm
Flash Point	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	no limit
Waste Compatibility [7]	$\Delta T<10°C$	n/a	n/a	$\Delta T<10°C$
Ammonia	n/a [1]	n/a	n/a	< 5,000 ppm

TABLE C-6

STORAGE AND PROCESS LIMITATIONS* – MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES (Continued)

Footnotes:

* = Storage and process limits based on profile and/or sampling information
n/a = not applicable
ΔT = change of temperature
PCBs = Polychlorinated biphenyls
ppm = parts per million

1. Limit for onsite management option (see Table C-5) or off-site facility receiving limit will apply to consolidated waste.
2. If pH of waste is $\leq$ 2.5 or $\geq$ 12.5 (based on profile or analytical data), waste compatibility (see note #7) test may be performed.
3. Solvent composition assists Facility in determining the amount and type of solvents present in wastes. Results should correspond closely to waste composition information provided on profile, and are used as an aid in setting operating parameters. There are no specific limits for Facility permit-acceptable solvents.
4. For resulting consolidated wastes destined for wastewater treatment, solvent recovery, incineration, or landfill, BTU is not applicable; for wastes destined for fuel, BTU value is determined by off-site receiving facility's product specifications.
5. For wastes destined for fuel and/or off-site transfer wastes, metals limits are set by individual kilns/off-site facilities and are subject to change. For wastes destined for on-site aqueous treatment, see Table C-5 for metals limits.
6. If oil or oil layer present, and enough oil is present to obtain a sample (typically > 1 milliliter)
7. Aliquot of sample of potentially incompatible waste (based on profile or fingerprint analysis) is mixed with a sample of waste in a target storage tank; an observed violent reaction or temperature rise of 10°C or greater indicates incompatibility.
8. If test strip indicates possible presence, compatibility test will be performed as necessary for wastes to be consolidated
9. Limit based on profile information; physical analysis may be performed if physical observations (i.e. labeling) indicate a deviation from waste's profile.
10. Test performed on non-RCRA empty trucks arriving solely for the purpose of receiving truck washing services.
11. Parts per million by weight.

Table C-7a

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

DISPOSITION CODE COMPATIBILITY AND CONTAINER STORAGE LOCATIONS

Waste Management Option	Example Disposition Codes [1]	Example Incompatible Disposition Codes [1, 2, 3]	Typical Container Storage Locations [4]
Solvent Recycling	**Non-Chlorinated Solvents** **ACE**: Acetone, **LAC**: Lacquer Thinner, **MEK:** Methyl Ethyl Ketone, **NMP:** n-Methyl Pyrollidone, **RCMS:** Mineral Spirits, **NBAC:** N-butyl Acetate, **THF:** Tetrahydrofuran, **TOL:** Toluene, **XYL:** Xylene **Chlorinated Solvents** **MCH:** Methylene Chloride, **PERK:** Perchloroethylene, **TCE:** Trichloroethylene, **TCA:** 1,1,1-Tri-chloroethane	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	South Storage Building
Ethylene Glycol Recycling	**E/G:** Ethylene glycol recycling	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	South Storage Building
Fuel Blending	**F1**: Wastes for fuel with 0-11% water, 0-4% chlorine **F2**: Wastes for fuel with 11-21% water, 4-8% chlorine **F3**: Wastes for fuel with > 21% water, > 8% chlorine	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	South Storage Building
Liquefaction	**T/B**: Liquefaction	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	South Storage Building
Aqueous Treatment	**A1**: Aqueous waste to go directly to bio-treatment system **A2**: Aqueous waste with less than 5% solids, can go directly to fractionator **A3**: Aqueous waste with less than 5% solids, can go directly to thin film evaporator	NAL	South Storage Building
Neutralization	**NAL**: Neutralize acid, liquid	NBL, OXLB	West Storage Building #1 or South Storage Building on secondary containment pallets, if necessary [5]
	NBL: Neutralize base, liquid	NAL, OXLA	South Storage Building or West Storage Building # 1 on secondary containment pallets, if necessary [5]

1.) The disposition codes listed here are shown for example purposes only. The Facility may change, add, or delete disposition codes for each management option to meet current waste management requirements.

2.) Wastes with disposition codes that are known to be incompatible will not be mixed unless compatibility test results demonstrate conclusively that, in that specific case, the two wastes are compatible, and mixing them would cause no adverse reaction or condition.

3.) For proposed waste streams and management options, disposition codes will be assigned and/or wastes will be segregated based on some or all of the following: profile information, laboratory data, manifest information, DOT information, and/or established data on wastes compatibility. This also applies to disposition codes that do not specify waste characteristics (*e.g.* acidic, basic), such as INC, LDF.

4.) Upon receipt, all incoming containerized wastes are temporarily stored in container sampling areas (see Figure C-1) pending results of receipt analysis. Wastes designated as either oxidizers or corrosives (concentrated mineral acids only) by DOT labeling are placed on secondary containment pallets in the container sampling area. If containerized wastes are determined through the receipt analysis procedure to have been classified incorrectly, they will be placed onto secondary containment pallets in a timely fashion before transfer to the appropriate container storage location.

5.) Waste to be placed on secondary containment pallets if other wastes in storage area are incompatible.

Table C-7a

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

DISPOSITION CODE COMPATIBILITY AND CONTAINER STORAGE LOCATIONS

Waste Management Option	Example Disposition Codes [1]	Example Incompatible Disposition Codes [1, 2, 3]	Typical Container Storage Locations [4]
Inorganic Treatment	To be determined (TBD)	See footnote [3]	South Storage Building
Solids Consolidation	**INC**: Incineration, solids for consolidation, **LDF**: Landfill, may be consolidated **DEBG**: Debris, grindable (solid fuels)	OXLA, OXLB, NAL See footnote [3] OXLA, OXLB, NAL	North or South Storage buildings
Debris Shredding	**DEBS**: solid fuels, to be shredded **INCS**: Incineration, to be shredded	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	North or South Storage buildings
Off-Site Transfer	**INCN**: Incineration, do not consolidate	OXLA, OXLB, NAL	South Storage Building
	LDFN: Landfill, do not consolidate	See footnote [3]	South Storage Building
	OXLA: Oxidizer, liquid, acid storage	OXLB	South Storage Building on secondary containment pallets, if necessary[5]
	OXLB: Oxidizer, liquid, base storage	OXLA	South Storage Building on secondary containment pallets, if necessary[5]
	OXSA: Oxidizer, solid, acid storage	OXLB	South Storage Building on secondary containment pallets, if necessary[5]
	OXSB: Oxidizer, solid, base storage	OXLA	South Storage Building on secondary containment pallets, if necessary[5]
Ten-Day Transfer	Not applicable		

Other Example Disposition Codes
HOLD: Hold
REJ: Reject
SID: Special Instructions for Disposal
RUS: Re-use on-site

1.) The disposition codes listed here are shown for example purposes only. The Facility may change, add, or delete disposition codes for each management option to meet current waste management requirements.

2.) Wastes with disposition codes that are known to be incompatible will not be mixed unless compatibility test results demonstrate conclusively that, in that specific case, the two wastes are compatible, and mixing them would cause no adverse reaction or condition.

3.) For proposed waste streams and management options, disposition codes will be assigned and/or wastes will be segregated based on some or all of the following: profile information, laboratory data, manifest information, DOT information, and/or established data on wastes compatibility. This also applies to disposition codes that do not specify waste characteristics (*e.g.* acidic, basic), such as INC, LDF.

4.) Upon receipt, all incoming containerized wastes are temporarily stored in container sampling areas (see Figure C-1) pending results of receipt analysis. Wastes designated as either oxidizers or corrosives (concentrated mineral acids only) by DOT labeling are placed on secondary containment pallets in the container sampling area. If containerized wastes are determined through the receipt analysis procedure to have been classified incorrectly, they will be placed onto secondary containment pallets in a timely fashion before transfer to the appropriate container storage location.

5.) Waste to be placed on secondary containment pallets if other wastes in storage area are incompatible.

Table C-7b

MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

DISPOSITION CODE COMPATIBILITY AND CONTAINER STORAGE LOCATIONS

Waste Management Option	**Example Disposition Codes [1]**	**Example Incompatible Disposition Codes [1, 2, 3]**	**Typical Container Storage Locations [4]**
Consolidation of Small Containers	**LP/01**: recycle **LP/03**: incineration **LP/07**: landfill	OXLA, OXLB, NAL OXLA, OXLB, NAL See footnote [3]	West Storage Building #2
Aerosol Depressurization	**RA**: Aerosols	OXLA, NAL	North or South Storage buildings
Drum Crush	**RE**: Recycle – Empty Drum	See footnote [3]	North or South Storage buildings
Tanker Truck Wash	TBD	See footnote [3]	N/A

Other Example Disposition Codes
HOLD: Hold
REJ: Reject
SID: Special Instructions for Disposal
RUS: Re-use on-site

1.) The disposition codes listed here are shown for example purposes only. The Facility may change, add, or delete disposition codes for each management option to meet current waste management requirements.

2.) Wastes with disposition codes that are known to be incompatible will not be mixed unless compatibility test results demonstrate conclusively that, in that specific case, the two wastes are compatible, and mixing them would cause no adverse reaction or condition.

3.) For proposed waste streams and management options, disposition codes will be assigned and/or wastes will be segregated based on some or all of the following: profile information, laboratory data, manifest information, DOT information, and/or established data on wastes compatibility. This also applies to disposition codes that do not specify waste characteristics (*e.g.* acidic, basic), such as INC, LDF.

4.) Upon receipt, all incoming containerized wastes are temporarily stored in container sampling areas (see Figure C-1) pending results of receipt analysis. Wastes designated as either oxidizers or corrosives (concentrated mineral acids only) by DOT labeling are placed on secondary containment pallets in the container sampling area. If containerized wastes are determined through the receipt analysis procedure to have been classified incorrectly, they will be placed onto secondary containment pallets in a timely fashion before transfer to the appropriate container storage location.

5.) Waste to be placed on secondary containment pallets if other wastes in storage area are incompatible.

TABLE C-8

SAMPLING METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

WASTE TYPE	EQUIPMENT TYPES BY CONTAINMENT VESSEL		METHOD REFERENCE
	DRUM/CONTAINER	TANK (ER)	ASTM[(a)]/SW-846[(b)]
Free flowing liquids and slurries	-Glass/PVC Tube -Coliwasa	-Weighted bottle -Dipper -Glass/PVC Tube	D4057-81/1.2.1.1 1.2.1.2 1.2.1.3
Sludges	-Glass/PVC Tube -Trier	-Dipper -Trier -Metallic -Tube	D4057-81/1.2.1.3 1.2.1.5
Extremely viscous liquid/sludge	-Scoop -Auger -Metallic tube	-Shovel -Scoop -Metallic tube -Auger	D140-70/1.2.1.7 1.2.1.6
Soil-like and packed solids and other homogeneous solids	-Auger -Metallic tube -Trier	-Trier -Metallic tube -Shovel -Scoop -Auger	D1452-65/1.2.1.7 1.2.1.6 1.2.1.5
Solids (heterogeneous)	grab sample	grab sample	N/A
Solids (impervious)	-Auger -Knife -Saw	N/A	N/A

(a) ASTM-American Society for Testing Materials. 1998 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Philadelphia, PA.

(b) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Hazardous Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846, Third Edition (November 1986, and subsequent updates).

TABLE C-9

SAMPLE BOTTLE SELECTION

Sample	Plastic	Glass	Metal
Acids(except HF)	**X**	**X**	
Hydrofluoric Acid (HF)	**X**		
Alkalines	**X**	**X**	
Solvents		**X**	**X**
Oils	**X**	**X**	**X**
Solids	**X**	**X**	**X**
Aqueous	**X**	**X**	

X: Sample compatible for storage in this type of container.

TABLE C-10

ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS, METHODS, AND RATIONALE

Parameter	Method Reference[1]	Rationale
Physical Description/ Observation	Modified ASTM D4979	Determine variations in waste type, conformance to profile
pH	Modified ASTM D4980-89, or EPA Methods 9040, 9041, or 9045	Determine variations in waste type; storage limitations; compatibility
Specific Gravity	Modified ASTM D1429-76 and/or D1122-97	Determine general chemical composition; variations in waste type
Radiation Screen	Geiger Counter/Romic Method	Screen out restricted material
Solvent Composition	Modified EPA Method 8010	Determine composition of solvents present for use in determining ability to recycle and/or parameters necessary for treatment
Cyanide Screen	Test Strip/Modified ASTM D5049-90	Determine variations in waste type; storage/process and discharge limitations; compatibility
Oxidizer Screen	ASTM D4891-89	Indication of oxidizing potential
Sulfide Screen	Modified ASTM 4978-89	Determine variations in waste type; process/discharge limitations; compatibility
Chlorine Screen	Beilstein Screen/Romic Method	Indicate presence of chlorine/chlorinated solvents
Heat of Combustion (BTU)	Modified ASTM D240-92	Alternative fuel blending specifications
Total Metals [2]	EPA methods 3005, 3050B, and 6010B	Alternative fuel specifications; ensure ability to meet discharge limits for specific treatment processes; LDR compliance
Total Halogens	Modified ASTM D808-91	Off-site receiving facility criteria
PCBs	EPA Method 8082	Screen out restricted material; off-site disposal specifications
Total Cyanides	EPA Method 9010 B	Process/discharge limitations
Total Sulfides	AWWA Standard Methods 18th edition 4500-SE	Off-site receiving facility criteria; LDR compliance
Flash Point	ASTM D93	Determination of ignitability; storage limitations; compatibility, variations in waste type
Compatibility Screen	ASTM D5058-90	Determination of compatibility and proper management option
Ammonia	Modified ASTM D1426-93	Determination of compatibility and proper management option, health and odor concerns

Footnotes:

1.) "Romic Method" means a method developed internally to accommodate the special needs of hazardous waste verification. Romic Methods are described in Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs), which are maintained on site.

2.) "Total Metals" means the total concentration of one or more of the eight RCRA metals in a waste, individually speciated.

Table D-1
Design Information for Container Storage Areas

Storage Area	Design Capacity (Gallons)[1]	Secondary Containment Capacity (Gallons)			Drainage Control[4]	Material of Construction	Compliance[5]	Planned Upgrades
		Required (Title 22)[2]	Required (UFC)[3]	Net Available				
North Storage Building	45,650	4,565	15,873	16,171	Sloped to a low point	Concrete	Compliant	n/a
South Storage Building	140,580	14,058	43,809	51,685	Sloped to a low point	Concrete	Compliant	n/a
Sampling Area	40,755	4,076	29,950	38,670	Sloped to a low point	Concrete	Compliant	n/a
West Storage Building #1[6]	18,480	1,848	7,118	4,547	Each bay is sloped to a sump	Coated concrete	Containment capacity sufficient per 22 CCR, but insufficient per UFC	Raise berm to increase containment
West Storage Building #2: South	28,160	2,816	12,595	14,713	Sloped to a sump	Concrete	Compliant	n/a
West Storage Building #2: North	37,730	3,773	13,096	13,868	Sloped to a low point	Concrete	Compliant	To be coated
Roll-Off Containers	320 cu.yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Containers contain solids, no free liquids	n/a	Compliant	n/a
Total Containerized Waste in Storage:	311,355 gallons and 320 cubic yards in roll-off containers.							

[1] Maximum storage capacity of containerized waste. Based on placement of maximum number of 55-gallon drums, maintaining required aisle space. All in gallons except for roll-off containers, where storage capacity is in cubic yards.

[2] Required secondary containment volume to contain the greater of: (1) The capacity of the largest single container, or (2) Ten percent of the aggregate capacity of all containers stored.

[3] Required secondary containment volume to contain the combined volume of: (1) The capacity of the largest single container, and (2) The volume from 20 min. of sprinkler water/foam discharge.

[4] Leak detection in all storage areas consists of a weekly documented visual inspection.

[5] Compliance status with respect to the Uniform Building Code, Uniform Fire Code, and other applicable requirements.

[6] West Storage Building #1 has sufficient secondary containment capacity to contain 10% of the aggregate capacity of the containers to be stored, which is greater than the capacity of the largest container.

Table D-2 Storage and Fuel Blending Tank Specifications

Location	Tank ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Maximum Sp. Gr.[1]	Wastes Handled[2]	Tank Type[3]	Features[4]	VOC[5]	Planned Upgrades
Tank Farm A	1	4200	Stainless Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Elliptical		X	Seismic
	2	5093	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat			"
	3	5093	"	1.1	"	"			"
	4	4555	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical		X	"
	5	6360	SS304	1.1	"	Flat			"
	6	5093	"	1.1	"	"			"
	7	5093	"	1.1	"	"			"
	8	4555	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical		X	"
	9	6360	SS304	1.1	"	Flat			"
	10	5093	"	1.1	"	"			"
	11	5093	"	1.1	"	"			"
	12	4555	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical		X	"
	K	9230	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Hemi	Agitated	X	None
	L	9230	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	None
	M	9230	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	None
Tank Farm B	R-91	4743	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Elliptical	Agitated, vac, T:500	X	Seismic
	R-92	4743	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	"
	R-93	4743	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	"
	R-94	4743	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	"
	R-95	4743	"	1.1	"	"	"	X	"
Tank Farm L	44	8800	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat	US		Seismic
	45	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	46	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	47	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	48	4000	"	1.1	"	Cone	"		"
	49	4000	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	50	4000	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
Tank Farm G	16	1962	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Cone			Seismic
	17	1962	"	1.1	"	"			"
	18	535	"	1.1	"	"			"
	19	1962	"	1.1	"	"			"
	20	1962	"	1.1	"	"			"
	21	1895	Carbon Steel	1.1	Sodium hydroxide	Elliptical			"
Tank Farm H	26	8800	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat			Seismic
	27	8800	"	1.1	"	"			"
	28	8800	"	1.1	"	"			"
	29	8800	"	1.1	"	"			"
	30	8800	"	1.1	"	"			"
	31	8800	"	1.1	"	"			"

Table D-2 Storage and Fuel Blending Tank Specifications

Location	Tank ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Maximum Sp. Gr.[1]	Wastes Handled[2]	Tank Type[3]	Features[4]	VOC[5]	Planned Upgrades
Tank Farm I	83	11655	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Cone	ASME		None
	84	11655	"	1.1	"	"	"		None
	85	11655	"	1.1	"	"	"		None
	101	11655	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	"			Seismic
	102	11655	"	1.1	"	"			"
	103	11655	"	1.1	"	"			"
	104	11655	"	1.1	"	"			"
Tank Farm MNO	32	8800	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat	US		Seismic
	33	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	34	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	35	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	36	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	37	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	38	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	39	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	40	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	41	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	42	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	43	8800	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
Tank Farm Q	AES-1	11160	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat	Radar		Seismic
	AES-2	11160	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	AES-3	11160	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	AES-4	11160	"	1.1	"	"	"		"
	61	13113	"	1.1	Org, AQ	"			None
	64	19400	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	"			None
	65	19400	"	1.1	"	"			None
	75	12700	SS 304	1.1	"	"			None
Production Area	RCC	2160	Monel	1.1	Org, AQ	Dish		X	Seismic
	SSK	1618	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Dish		X	Seismic
	WWT	3305	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Cone			None
Tank Farm G	Reb-37	6100	Stainless Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Horizontal Dish	RPD	X	None
	Reb-49	15792	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Dish	"	X	Seismic
Tank Farm I	Reb-35	4670	SS 304	1.1	Org, AQ	Cone	"	X	Seismic
	Reb-36	7500	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Horizontal Dish	"	X	None
	Reb-42	9400	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical	"	X	None
	Reb-43	6996	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical	"	X	None
	Reb-48	9300	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Horizontal Dish	"	X	Seismic
Tank Farm R	T-24	3400	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical		X	Seismic
	T-25	3400	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Elliptical		X	"
Production Area	V-24	1525	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Cone		X	Seismic
	V-25	2234	Carbon Steel	1.1	"	Cone		X	"
	Reb-24	830	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Dish		X	None
	Reb-32	3647	Stainless Steel	1.1	"	Cone	RPD	X	None

Table D-2 Storage and Fuel Blending Tank Specifications

Location	Tank ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Maximum Sp. Gr.[1]	Wastes Handled[2]	Tank Type[3]	Features[4]	VOC[5]	Planned Upgrades
Drum & Debris Processing Building	PT-1	1160	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Elliptical	Agitated	Y	Seismic
Boiler Area	HTU	1127	Carbon Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Elliptical			Seismic
	HTU-1	474	Carbon Steel	"	"	"			"
	HTU-2	330	Carbon Steel	"	"	"			"
Truck Wash	TW-1	1700	HDPE	1.4	Org, AQ	Flat			None

Total number of tanks: 87
Total tank capacity: 605,932 Gallons

Footnotes:

(1) Specific gravity determined by structural/seimic calculations.

(2) Org=Organic liquids, AQ=Aqueous liquids (Organics < 10%) pH 4 to 12, EG=Ethylene glycol mixtures.

(3) Tank Type: "Cone" = Cone bottom; "Dish" = Dish bottom; "Elliptical" = Elliptical bottom; "Hemi" = Hemispherical heads; "Flat" = Flat bottom with slight slope (up to 3" slope across tank diameter).

(4) Unless otherwise noted, all are fixed roof tanks, operated under atmospheric pressure, ambient temperature, visual leak/overfill protection, pressure control using pressure relief valve, no corrosion protection. "Radar" = Radar level monitoring; "US" = Ultrasonic level monitoring; "RPD" = Relative Pressure Differential transmittal level monitor. "Vac" = Rated for vacuum service; "Press" = Pressure vessel
"T" with a number indicates a high temperature rating; "ASME" indicates ASME U Stamp

(5) "X" indicates that tank is vented to the plant VOC control system. "Y" indicates that the tank is vented to the Liquefaction & Debris Shredder VOC control system.

Table D-3 Planned Storage Tank Specifications

Location	Tank ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Maximum Sp. Gr.[1]	Wastes Handled[2]	Tank Type[3]	Features[4]	Planned Installation Date
Tank Farm CLR	A	5940	Stainless Steel	1.1	Org, AQ	Flat		To Be Determined
	B	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	C	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	D	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	E	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	F	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	G	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	H	5940	"	"	"	"		"
	I	5940	"	"	"			"
Tank Farm D	R-96	4500	SS316	1.4	Org, AQ	"		"
	R-97	4500	"	"	"	"		"
Tank Farm E	A-6	4794	Carbon Steel	1.9	Org, AQ	Elliptical		"
	A-7	4794	"	"	"	"		"
	N	9290	"	"	"	Hemi	Agitated	"
	O	9290	"	"	"	"	Agitated	"
	R-90	4794	"	"	"	Elliptical	Agitated	"
Tank Farm Q	81	3000	SS316	1.4	Org, AQ	Flat		"
	86	1500	"	"	"	"		"
	87	200	"	"	"	"		"
	88	1500	"	"	"	"		"
	89	200	"	"	"	"		"
	105	12000	Carbon Steel	1.4	"	Cone		"
Tank Farm S	78	12000	Stainless Steel	1.4	Alkaline	Cone		"
	80	12000	"	"	"	"		"
Tank Farm T	106	8300	HDPE	1.4	Acid, Alkaline[5]	Flat	ASTM D 1998	"
	107	8300	"	"	"	"	"	"
	108	8300	"	"	"	"	"	"
	109	8300	"	"	"	"	"	"
Production Area	Reb-34	16500	Stainless Steel	1.4	Org, AQ	Horizontal; Elliptical Head		"

Total number of tanks: 29
Total tank capacity: 187,522 gallons

(1) Specific gravity determined from structural/seimic calculations.
(2) Org=Organic liquids, AQ =Aqueous liquids (Organics < 10%) pH 4 to 12
(3) Tank Type: "Cone" = Cone bottom; "Dish" = Dish bottom; "Elliptical" = Elliptical bottom; "Flat" = Flat bottom; "Sloped" = Flat bottom with 3" slope across tank diameter; "Hemi" = Hemispheric bottom.
(4) Unless otherwise noted, all are fixed roof tanks, designed and constructed to API 650 standard, operated under atmospheric pressure, ambient temperature, visual leak/overfill protection, pressure control using pressure relief valve, no VOC control, no corrosion protection.
(5) See Section E.5.2.2 for provisions to be followed when changing from acid to alkaline service or from alkaline to acid service.

Table D-4 Design Specifications for Existing Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Fractionation	24" Column and reboiler	C24	Production Area	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	14 gpm
		Reb-24	Production Area	carbon steel	"	830 gal
	32" column and reboiler	C32	Production Area	stainless steel	"	18.5 gpm
		Reb-32	Production Area	stainless steel	"	3,647 gal
	35" Column and reboiler	C35	Production Area	stainless steel	"	21 gpm
		Reb-35	Tank Farm I	stainless steel	"	4,670 gal
	36" Column and reboiler	C36	Production Area	stainless steel	"	21 gpm
		Reb-36	Tank Farm I	stainless steel	"	7,500 gal
	37" Column and reboiler	C37	Production Area	stainless steel	"	21 gpm
		Reb-37	Tank Farm G	stainless steel	"	6,100 gal
	42" Column and reboiler	C42	Production Area	stainless steel	"	24.5 gpm
		Reb-42	Tank Farm I	stainless steel	"	9,400 gal
	43" Column and reboiler	C43	Production Area	stainless steel	"	24.5 gpm
		Reb-43	Tank Farm I	stainless steel	"	6,996 gal
	48" Column and reboiler	C48	Production Area	stainless steel	"	28 gpm
		Reb-48	Tank Farm I	carbon steel	"	9,300 gal
	49" Column and reboiler	C49	Production Area	stainless steel	"	28 gpm
		Reb-49	Tank Farm G	stainless steel	"	15,792 gal
Vacuum Pot Distillation	Vacuum pot #24 and Tank	V-24	Production Area	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	1,525 gal
		T-24	Tank Farm R	carbon steel	"	3400 gal
	Vacuum pot #25 and Tank	V-25	Production Area	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	2,234 gal
		T-25	Tank Farm R	carbon steel		3400 gal
	High Temperature Unit	HTU	Boiler Area	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	1127 gal
		HTU-1		carbon steel	"	474 gal
		HTU-2		carbon steel	"	330 gal
Thin Film Units	Thin Film Unit 1 and Tanks	TF-1	Production Area	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	8 gpm
		Tank 4	Tank Farm A	carbon steel	"	4555 gal
		R-93	Tank Farm B	carbon steel	"	4743 gal
	Thin Film Unit 2 and Tanks	TF-2	Production Area	stainless steel	"	10 gpm
		Tank 8	Tank Farm A	carbon steel	"	4555 gal
		R-94	Tank Farm B	carbon steel	"	4743 gal
	Thin Film Unit 3 and Tanks	TF-3	Production Area	stainless steel	"	10 gpm
		Tank 12	Tank Farm A	carbon steel	"	4555 gal
		R-95	Tank Farm B	carbon steel	"	4743 gal
Liquid-Liquid Extraction	Stainless Steel Kettle	SSK	Production Area	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	1618 gal
	Caustic column and Reboiler	CC	Production Area	stainless steel	"	20 gpm
		RCC	Production Area	Monel	"	2160 gal
	Water Wash Tank	WWT	Production Area	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	3305 gal

Table D-4 Design Specifications for Existing Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Fuel Blending	Fuel Blending[1]	2	Tank Farm A	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	(3)
		3		"	"	
		5		"	"	
		6	Tank Farm A	"	"	(3)
		7		"	"	
		9		"	"	
		10		"	"	
		11		"	"	
		K[2]		carbon steel	"	
		L[2]		"	"	
		M[2]		"	"	
		R-91[2]	Tank Farm B	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		R-92[2]		"	"	
		R-93[2]		"	"	
		R-94[2]		"	"	
		R-95[2]		"	"	
		44	Tank Farm CLR	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		45		"	"	
		46		"	"	
		47		"	"	
		48		"	"	
		49		"	"	
		50		"	"	
		16	Tank Farm G	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		17		"	"	
		18		"	"	
		19		"	"	
		20		"	"	
		26	Tank Farm H	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		27		"	"	
		28		"	"	
		29		"	"	
		30		"	"	
		31		"	"	

Table D-4 Design Specifications for Existing Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Fuel Blending (cont)	Fuel Blending[(1)] (cont)	83	Tank Farm I	carbon steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	(3)
		84		"	"	
		85		"	"	
		101		"	"	
		102		"	"	
		103		"	"	
		104		"	"	
		32	Tank Farm MNO	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		33		"	"	
		34		"	"	
		35		"	"	
		36		"	"	
		37		"	"	
		38		"	"	
		39		"	"	
		40		"	"	
		41		"	"	
		42		"	"	
		43		"	"	
		61	Tank Farm Q	stainless steel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		64		carbon steel	"	
		65		"	"	
		75		"	"	
		Reb-CC	Production Area	Monel	(SG </= 1.1) Org, AQ	
		SSK		stainless steel	"	
		WWT		carbon steel	"	
Liquefaction	Liquefaction System consisting of "Tidy Bowl" and one product tank	Liquefaction System	Drum Processing Building	carbon steel	Org, SS	200 dr/day, 200 empty drums/day
		PT-1	"	"	"	1160 gal

Table D-4 Design Specifications for Existing Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Biological Treatment	Biotreatment system consisting of 11 treatment tanks, two sand filters	SF-1	Tank Farm K	FRP	(SG <= 1.1) AQ	60 gpm
		SF-2	"	FRP	(SG <= 1.1) AQ	
		T-13	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-2	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-3	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-3A	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-4	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.1) AQ	
		B-4A	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.1) AQ	
		B-5	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.2) AQ	
		B-6	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-6A	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
		B-7	"	Carbon steel	(SG <= 1.2) AQ	
		B-8	"	Stainless steel	(SG <= 1.0) AQ	
	UV/OX System	UV/OX Unit	Adjacent to Tank Farm K	stainless steel	"	
	Ion exchange beds (2)	Ion Exchange Beds	"	Carbon steel	"	
	Carbon adsorption beds (2)	Carbon beds	"	Carbon steel	"	
Inorganic Waste Treatment	Neutralization system consisting of three treatment tanks	NT-1	Tankfarm J	Carbon steel - rubber lined	(SG </= 1.1)[1] Acid, Alk	580 gal
		NT-2	Tankfarm J	"	"	580 gal
		NT-3	Tankfarm J	"	"	580 gal
Miscellaneous Management Processes	Management of Small Containers	Lab Pack Consolidation	West Storage Building #2, North Storage Building		Various	-
	Debris Shredder	Debris Shredder	Drum & Debris Processing Building		Organic Solids	2,000 lb/bin
	Drum Crushing	Drum Crusher	North Storage Building	Steel	Empty/near-empty containers	1,125 lb/hr
		Drum Crusher	Various	Steel	Empty/near-empty containers	900 lb/hr
	Truck Wash	Rinsewater Tank TW-1	South of Tank Farm K	HDPE	(SG </= 1.4) Org, AQ, Acid, Alk	1,700 gal

Plus: Lab Pack, Off-site transfer, and Ten-day transfer

Org = Organic Liquids; AQ = Aqueous liquids (< 10% Organics) with pH between 4 and 12; Solids = Solids; SS = Semisolids (organic); Acid = Aqueous liquids pH < 4; Alk = Aqueous liquids pH > 12

Notes

(1) Unless noted, fuel blending tanks listed are unagitated and are identified as process units to allow for incidental "treatment" as a result of mixing different waste shipments.

(2) Denotes agitated fuel blending tanks.

(3) Fuel blending design capacity is not meaningful; in most cases, the limiting factor is the ability to pump material into and out of a tank. The facility will observe a total processing limit of 154,512 gallons/day (annual average) for all treatment processes.

Table D-5 Design Specifications for Planned Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Fractionation	34" Column and reboiler	C34	Production Area	stainless steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.4)	21 gpm
		Reb-34	Production Area	stainless steel	"	16,500 gal
Thin Film Units	Thin Film Unit 4 and Tanks	TF-4	Production Area	carbon steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.4)	15.5 gpm
		Tank 1	Tank Farm A	stainless steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.1)	4,200 gal
		R-91 or R-92	Tank Farm B	carbon steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.1)	4,743 gal
Fuel Blending	Fuel Blending[1]	A	Tank Farm CLR	stainless steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.1)	(3)
		B		"	"	
		C		"	"	
		D		"	"	
		E		"	"	
		F		"	"	
		G		"	"	
		H		"	"	
		I		"	"	
		R-96	Tank Farm D	stainless steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.4)	
		R-97		"	"	
		R-90	Tank Farm E	carbon steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.9)	
		A-6[(2)]		"	"	
		A-7[(2)]		"	"	
		N[(2)]		"	"	
		O[(2)]		"	"	
		81	Tank Farm Q	stainless steel	Org, AQ (SG</= 1.4)	
		86		"	"	
		87		"	"	
		88		"	"	
		89		"	"	
		105		carbon steel	"	

Table D-5 Design Specifications for Planned Process Units

Process Option	Unit Name and Description	Unit ID #	Location	Material of Construction	Waste Handled (Specific Gravity)	Design Capacity
Inorganic Waste Treatment	Inorganic Treatment System	A-2	Tank Farm F	carbon steel rubber lined	Acid, Alk (SG</= 1.4)	12000 gal
		A-3	Tank Farm F	carbon steel - rubber lined	"	12000 gal
		A-4	Tank Farm F	carbon steel rubber lined	"	12000 gal
		A-5	Tank Farm F	carbon steel - rubber lined	"	12000 gal
		79	Tank Farm S	stainless steel	Acid, AQ (SG</= 1.4)	12000 gal
		82	Tank Farm S	stainless steel	"	12000 gal
		106	Tank Farm T	poly	Acid, Alk (SG</= 1.4)	8300 gal
		107	Tank Farm T	poly	"	8300 gal
		108	Tank Farm T	poly	"	8300 gal
		109	Tank Farm T	poly	"	8300 gal
		Filter Press	Tank Farm F	carbon steel	AQ	100 cubic feet
	Roll-Offs	Stabilization Roll-Offs	Tank Farm F	carbon steel	Solids	20 cu. yd.
Miscellaneous Management Processes	Solids Consolidation	Enclosure	West of North Storage Building	Steel	na	50,000 lb/day
		Sorting Table	Within Enclosure	Poly, Steel	Organic Solids	
	Aerosol Depressurization	Aerosol Depressurization	Portable	Steel	Aerosol cans	20 cans/min

plus roll-off containers for storage, staging and transportation; and solids consolidation area.

Notes

(1) Unless otherwise noted, fuel blending tanks listed are unagitated; tanks are identified as process units to allow for incidental "treatment" as a result of different waste shipments being mixed together.

(2) Denotes agitated fuel blending tanks.

(3) Fuel blending design capacity is not meaningful; in most cases, the limiting factor is the ability to pump material into and out of a tank. The facility will maintain a total processing limit of 154,512 gallons/day (annual average) for all treatment processes.

Table D-6 Unregulated Tanks at Romic

Unit ID	Location	Volume (gals)
25	Tank Farm Q	4,600
60	Tank Farm Q	13,000
62	Tank Farm Q	13,600
63	Tank Farm Q	20,000
66	Tank Farm Q	24,823
67	Tank Farm Q	20,616
68	Tank Farm Q	30,000
69	Tank Farm Q	24,823
70	Tank Farm Q	126,904
71	Tank Farm Q	28,000
72	Tank Farm Q	2,000
73	Tank Farm Q	11,990
74	Tank Farm Q	11,990
76	Tank Farm Q	27,637
77	Tank Farm Q	27,088
96*	Tank Farm D	11,750
97*	Tank Farm D	11,750
P	*Tank Farm U*	*2,000*
Q	*Tank Farm U*	*2,000*

* Not to be confused with planned hazardous waste tanks R-96 and R-97, which will replace these tanks.

Tanks in italics are planned tanks.

Table D-7 Tank Farm Secondary Containment Design Summary

Location	Dimensions[1]	Containment Capacity (Gallons)		Permeability	Planned Upgrades
		Required[2]	Available		
Tank Farm A	60.8' x 42.6'	16,637	40,799	Concrete	To be coated.
Tank Farm B	60.8' x 14.7''	6,762	16,143	"	"
Tank Farms C and R[3,4]	30' x 41.3'	9,485	20,078	"	"
Production Area		15,762	7,906	"	Add 3" concrete ramp and six containment berms. To be coated.
Tank Farm I	39' x 94'	19,322	20,916	"	To be coated.
Tank Farm K	45.4' x 92.2'	34,395	44,165	"	"
Tank Farm D	*14.7' x 26.7'*	*5,354*	*5,436*	„	*To be constructed*
Tank Farm E	*18.7' x 68.7'*	*15,866*	*28,486*	"	*To be constructed*
Tank Farm G	39.5' x 19.5'	17,729	8,153	"	Propose to raise berm 24 inches. To be coated.
Tank Farm L[4]	29.8' x 39.5'	11,400	24,940	"	To be coated.
Tank Farm H	24.6' x 40'	11,004	12,276	"	"
Tank Farm MNO	86.4' x 24.6'	15,334	17,699	"	"
Tank Farm Q	126' x 74'	59,859	153,164	"	Raise wall for 100-Year Flood
Tank Farm J	18.4' x 8.5'	989	989	"	"
Tank Farm F	*29' x 38'*	*15,526*	*16,487*	"	*To be constructed*
Tank Farm S	*31' x 31'*	*14,093*	*14,520*	"	*To be constructed*
Tank Farm T	*31' x 38'*	*12,074*	*12,924*	"	*To be constructed*
Truck Wash	27' x 73'	6,343	6,493	"	

[1] Tank Farms are not all precisely rectilinear. Dimensions are approximate and do not reflect non-rectangular shapes.

[2] All tank farms are outdoor storage. Uniform Fire Code requires containment volume adequate to contain capacity of the largest vessel and precipitation from a 25-year 24-hour storm. 22 CCR 66264.193(d)(1)(A) requires capacity to contain precipitation from a 24-hour 25-year storm event plus the greater of 10% of the aggregate volume of all tanks or 100% of the capacity of the largest tank. 22 CCR is at least as restrictive as UFC, and thus 22 CCR calculations were used.

[3] Tank Farms C and R will be combined in order to provide sufficient secondary containment capacity for the vac pot systems.

[4] Tank Farms C, L, and R will be combined in order to provide sufficient secondary containment capacity for Tanks A-I, around the time they are installed.

Table D-8 Engineering Certification Summary for Existing Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction[1]	Configuration	Dimensions[2]	Minimum Thickness[3] (in)	Mean Thickness (in)	Required[4] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm A	1	4200	Stainless steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	7' d x 16' 10"h	0.356	0.3697	0.07	25
	2	5093	SS 304	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.106	0.1079	0.066	25
	3	5093	"	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.104	0.1074	0.066	25
	5	6360	"	Flat Bottom	9' 6"d x 12'h	0.107	0.1089	0.07	25
	6	5093	"	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.107	0.1084	0.066	25
	7	5093	"	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.105	0.1076	0.066	25
	9	6360	"	Flat Bottom	9' 6"d x 12'h	0.107	0.1097	0.07	25
	10	5093	"	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.106	0.1069	0.066	25
	11	5093	"	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 12'h	0.105	0.1063	0.072	25
	K	9230	Carbon Steel	Suspended, Hemispherical Bottom	10' 6"d x 22'h	0.63	0.6469	0.086	25
	L	9230	"	Suspended, Hemispherical Bottom	10' 6"d x 22'h	0.618	0.6281	0.085	25
	M	9230	"	Suspended, Hemispherical Bottom	10' 6"d x 22'h	0.642	0.6296	0.085	25
Tank Farm B	R-91	4743	Carbon Steel	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	8' 6"d x 17'h	0.558	0.6519	0.07	25
	R-92	4743	"	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	8' 6"d x 17'h	0.596	0.6092	0.07	25
	R-93	4743	"	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	8' 6"d x 17'h	0.656	0.6788	0.07	25
	R-94	4743	"	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	8' 6"d x 17'h	0.609	0.6493	0.07	25
	R-95	4743	"	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	8' 6"d x 17'h	0.662	0.6812	0.07	25
Tank Farm G	16	1962	SS 304	Cone Bottom on Legs	5' 3" d x 16' 7"h	0.079	0.2046	0.054	25
	17	1962	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	5' 3" d x 16' 7"h	0.083	0.1949	0.054	25
	18	535	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	4' d x 12' h	0.58	0.2016	0.05	25
	19	1962	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	5' 3" d x 16' 7"h	0.079	0.2032	0.054	25
	20	1962	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	5' 3" d x 16' 7"h	0.078	0.1964	0.054	25
	21	1895	Carbon Steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	4' 9" d x 16' 9"h	0.194	0.6085	0.056	25

Table D-8 Engineering Certification Summary for Existing Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction[1]	Configuration	Dimensions[2]	Minimum Thickness[3] (in)	Mean Thickness (in)	Required[4] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm H	26	8800	SS 304	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.142	0.1454	0.086	25
	27	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.214	0.2261	0.087	25
	28	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1088	0.091	25
	29	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.107	0.1085	0.086	25
	30	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1093	0.089	25
	31	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1091	0.086	25
Tank Farm I	83	11655	Carbon Steel	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.363	0.4994	0.128	25
	84	11655	"	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.374	0.5014	0.128	25
	85	11655	"	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.365	0.4994	0.128	25
	101	11655	Carbon Steel	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.267	0.5055	0.127	25
	102	11655	"	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.297	0.5026	0.126	25
	103	11655	"	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.278	0.5177	0.127	25
	104	11655	"	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d X 26' 2" h	0.278	0.5099	0.127	25
Tank Farm L	44	8800	SS 304	Flat Bottom	10' d x15' h	0.107	0.1085	0.086	25
	45	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.107	0.1078	0.086	25
	46	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1087	0.091	25
	47	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.107	0.1085	0.089	25
	48	4000	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	7'-6" d x 16' h	0.134	0.1359	0.065	25
	49	4000	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	7'-6" d x 16' h	0.134	0.1356	0.065	25
	50	4000	"	Cone Bottom on Legs	7'-6" d x 16' h	0.137	0.1403	0.068	25
Tank Farm MNO	32	8800	SS 304	Flat Bottom	10' d x15' h	0.106	0.1086	0.099	25
	33	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1094	0.086	25
	34	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1095	0.089	25
	35	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.105	0.1071	0.086	25
	36	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1091	0.086	25
	37	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1088	0.086	25
	38	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.107	0.1087	0.097	25
	39	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1097	0.086	25
	40	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.106	0.107	0.094	25
	41	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.106	0.1074	0.086	25
	42	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.108	0.1094	0.085	25
	43	8800	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 15' h	0.109	0.1092	0.086	25

Table D-8 Engineering Certification Summary for Existing Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction[1]	Configuration	Dimensions[2]	Minimum Thickness[3] (in)	Mean Thickness (in)	Required[4] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm Q	AES-1	11160	SS 304	Flat Bottom	10' d x 19' h	0.106	0.106	0.105	25
	AES-2	11160	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 19' h	0.106	0.1062	0.105	25
	AES-3	11160	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 19' h	0.108	0.1092	0.105	25
	AES-4	11160	"	Flat Bottom	10' d x 19' h	0.107	0.1078	0.105	25
	61	13113	"	Flat Bottom	12' d x 15' 6" h	0.21	0.2138	0.095	25
	64	19400	Carbon Steel	Flat Bottom	12' d x 23' h	0.246	0.2485	0.134	25
	65	19400	"	Flat Bottom	12' d x 23' h	0.248	0.2496	0.134	25
	75	12700	SS 304	Flat Bottom	9' 6"d x 24' h	0.2	0.1957	0.122	25
Production Area	RCC	2160	Monel	Dome Bottom on Legs	6' 6"d x 11' 4"h	0.277	0.2863	0.05	25
	SSK	1618	stainless steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	6' d x 12' 4"h	0.259	0.2791	0.05	25
	WWT	3305	Carbon Steel	Cone Bottom Skirted	9' d x 11' 10" h	0.252	0.3411	0.09	25
Production Area	Reb-24	830	carbon steel	Suspended, Dish Bottom	4' d x 14' 1/2" h	0.309	0.314	0.05	25
Production Area	Reb-32	3647	stainless steel	Suspended, Cone Bottom	7' d x 19' 3" h	0.665	0.6818	0.071	25
Tank Farm I	Reb-35	4670	stainless steel	Cone Bottom on Legs	8' 6"d x 14' h	0.464	0.4798	0.063	25
Tank Farm I	Reb-36	7500	stainless steel	Horizontal, Dome	10' 6"d x 8' 8" L	0.714	0.7395	0.25	25
Tank Farm G	Reb-37	6100	stainless steel	Horizontal, Dome	7' 6"d x 16' L	0.342	0.3594	0.17	25
Tank Farm I	Reb-42	9400	stainless steel	Suspended, Elliptical Bottom	10' 6"d x 23' 2"h	0.953	0.957	0.05	25
Tank Farm I	Reb-43	6996	stainless steel	Elliptical Bottom on Legs	11' d x 19' 4" h	0.717	0.7785	0.068	25
Tank Farm I	Reb-48	9300	carbon steel	Horizontal, Dome	7' d x 31' L	0.248	0.3255	0.2	25
Tank Farm G	Reb-49	15792	stainless steel	Dome Bottom Skirted	13' d x 22' h	0.268	0.2831	0.15	25
Production Area	V-24	1525	carbon steel	Cone Bottom on Legs	5' 6"d x 12' 6" h	0.64	0.6524	0.05	25
Tank Farm R	T-24	3400	carbon steel	Dome Bottom Skirted	7' 6"d x 13' 6" h	0.24	0.2664	0.068	25
Production Area	V-25	2234	carbon steel	Cone Bottom on Legs	6' 6"d x 14' 4" h	0.536	0.5457	0.05	25
Tank Farm R	T-25	3400	carbon steel	Dome Bottom Skirted	7' 6"d x 13' 6" h	0.285	0.3539	0.068	25
Boiler Area	HTU	1127	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	5' d x 11' 10" h	0.17	0.19	0.05	25
	HTU-1	474	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	3' 6"d x 9' h	0.173	0.1824	0.05	25
	HTU-2	330	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	3' 6"d x 9' h	0.199	0.2075	0.05	25

Table D-8 Engineering Certification Summary for Existing Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction[1]	Configuration	Dimensions[2]	Minimum Thickness[3] (in)	Mean Thickness (in)	Required[4] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm A	Tank 4	4500	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	9' 6"d x 11' 4" h	0.444	0.4775	0.05	25
	Tank 8	4500	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	9' 6" d x 11' 4" h	0.458	0.4867	0.05	25
	Tank 12	4500	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	9' 6" d x 11' 4" h	0.465	0.4821	0.05	25
Production Area	CC		stainless steel	Column	31" d x 57' 8" h	0.264	0.296	0.24	25
Liquefaction System	PT-1	1160	carbon steel	Dome Bottom on Legs	4' 6"d x 13' 10"h	0.252	0.2624	0.05	25
Tank Farm K	SF-1	475	FRP	Flat Bottom	3' d x 9' h	0.237	0.2705	0.18	25
	SF-2	475	FRP	Flat Bottom	3' d x 9' h	0.155	0.1752	0.18	25
	T-13	26630	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	20'd x 11' 4" h	0.234	0.2422	0.089	25
	B-2	26630	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	20'd x 11' 4" h	0.235	0.2381	0.098	25
	B-3	27158	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	17'd x 16' h	0.246	0.2582	0.117	25
	B-3A	27158	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	17'd x 16' h	0.243	0.2499	0.117	25
	B-4	17440	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	24' L x 10' w	0.25	0.2491	0.15	25
	B-4A	17440	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	24' L x 10' w	0.247	0.246	0.15	25
	B-5	5875	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	10' d x 10' h	0.25	0.2584	0.064	25
	B-6	9305	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	12' d x 11' h	0.258	0.2625	0.069	25
	B-6A	9305	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	12' d x 11' h	0.257	0.2618	0.069	25
	B-7	5875	Carbon steel	Flat Bottom	10' d x 10' h	0.264	0.2695	0.064	25
	B-8	375	Carbon steel	Cone Bottom	5' L x 4' w	0.195	0.19935	0.135	25
Tankfarm J	NT-1	580	Carbon steel - rubber lined	Dome bottom on legs	46" d x 10' 5" h	0.182	0.1956	0.05	25
	NT-2	580	"	Dome bottom on legs	46" d x 9' 6" h	0.197	0.2004	0.05	25
	NT-3	580	"	Dome bottom on legs	46" d x 8' 10" h	0.189	0.1977	0.05	25

Table D-8 Engineering Certification Summary for Existing Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction[1]	Configuration	Dimensions[2]	Minimum Thickness[3] (in)	Mean Thickness (in)	Required[4] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Production Area	C24		stainless steel	Column	24" d x 23' 1" h	0.343	0.3437	0.083	25
	C32		stainless steel	Column	32" d x 47' 7" h	0.359	0.3637	0.115	25
	C35		stainless steel	Column	38" d x 47' 5" h	0.21	0.2152	0.112	25
	C36		stainless steel	Column	36" d x 83' 8" h	0.268	0.2773	0.14	25
	C37		stainless steel	Column	37" d x 54' 10" h	0.197	0.2285	0.127	25
	C42		stainless steel	Column	42" d x 71' 6" h	0.368	0.3851	0.135	25
	C43		stainless steel	Column	43" d x 59' 9" h	0.282	0.343	0.15	25
	C48		stainless steel	Column	46" d x 61' 8" h	0.403	0.4057	0.2	25
	C49		stainless steel	Column	45" d x 75' 10" h	0.26	0.2765	0.23	25

Footnotes:

(1) FRP = Fiberglass reinforced plastic; SS304 = 304 Stainless steel; 316 SS = 316 Stainless steel

(2) Tank height for vertical tanks is from ground to top seam; tank length for horizontal tanks does not include heads.

(3) Current actual minimum thickness.

(4) To maintain tank in service. If any thickness readings are below this level, tank must be reevaluated by an independent PE or taken out of service.

Table D-9 Engineering Certification Summary for Planned Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Configuration	Dimensions	Required[1] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm C	A	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	To be determined	25
	B	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	C	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	D	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	E	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	F	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	G	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	H	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
	I	5940	SS 316	Flat Bottom	7' 6" d x 18' h	"	25
Tank Farm D	R-96	4500	SS 316	Flat Bottom	8'd x 11' 10""h	"	25
	R-97	4500	SS 316	Flat Bottom	8'd x 11' 10"h	"	25
Tank Farm E	A-6	4794	Carbon Steel	Elliptical	8' 6"d x 17'h	"	25
	A-7	4794	Carbon Steel	Elliptical	8' 6"d x 17'h	"	25
	R-90	4794	Carbon Steel	Elliptical	8' 6"d x 17'h	"	25
	N	9290	Carbon Steel	Hemi	10' 6"d x 22'h	"	25
	O	9290	Carbon Steel	Hemi	10' 6"d x 22'h	"	25
Tank Farm F	A-2	12000	Carbon Steel with rubber lining	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2" h	"	25
	A-3	12000	Carbon Steel with rubber lining	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2" h	"	25
	A-4	12000	Carbon Steel with rubber lining	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2" h	"	25
	A-5	12000	Carbon Steel with rubber lining	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2" h	"	25
Tank Farm Q	81	3000	SS 316	Flat Bottom	8' 6"d x 7' 6"h	"	25
	86	1500	SS 316	Flat Bottom	6' 6"d x 6' 3"h	"	25
	87	200	SS 316	Flat Bottom	3' 6"d x 3'h	"	25
	88	1500	SS 316	Flat Bottom	6' 6"d x 6' 3"h	"	25
	89	200	SS 316	Flat Bottom	3' 6"d x 3'h	"	25
	105	12000	Carbon Steel	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2"h	"	25
Tank Farm S	78	12000	SS 316	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2"h	"	25
	79	12000	SS 316	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2"h	"	25
	80	12000	SS 316	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2"h	"	25
	82	12000	SS 316	Cone Bottom Skirted	10' d x 26' 2"h	"	25

Table D-9 Engineering Certification Summary for Planned Tanks and Process Units

Location	ID	Capacity (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Configuration	Dimensions	Required[1] Minimum Thickness (in)	Remaining Service Life (yrs)
Tank Farm T	106	8300	HDPE Cross-linked	Flat Bottom	10' d x 14' h	"	25
	107	8300	HDPE Cross-linked	Flat Bottom	10' d x 14' h	"	25
	108	8300	HDPE Cross-linked	Flat Bottom	10' d x 14' h	"	25
	109	8300	HDPE Cross-linked	Flat Bottom	10' d x 14' h	"	25
Production Area	C34	n\a	SS 316	Column	34" d x 50' h	"	25
	TF-4	n\a	SS 316	Thin Film Evaporator	28" d x 12' 9" h	"	25
	Reb-34	16500	SS 316	Cone Bottom Skirted	13' d x 22' 2" h	"	25

Tank height is overall height, including legs, frame, etc., up to top seam

[1] Minimum thickness required for each tank will be developed upon certification of installation

Table E-1

Primary Storage Tanks Compatible with Organic and Aqueous Wastes

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT LOCATION[1]	**TANK NUMBER(S) [2]**
Tank Farm A	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, K, L, M
Tank Farm B	R-91, R-92, R-93, R-94, R-95
Tank Farm CLR	44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50; *A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I*
Tank Farm D	*R96, R97*
Tank Farm E	*R90, A-6, A-7, N, O*
Tank Farm G	16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Tank Farm H	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Tank Farm I	83, 84, 85, 101, 102, 103, 104
Tank Farm MNO	32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
Tank Farm Q	61, 64, 65, 75, *81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 105*
Production	Caustic Reboiler (CR), Stainless Steel Kettle (SSK), Water Wash Tank (WWT)

Notes: 1. See Figure D-1 for equipment and containment area locations.

2. See Tables D-2 and D-4 for specific tank design limits.

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Safety & Emergency Equipment	Standard Industrial Absorbent (50 bags)	Out of Stock (less than 50 bags)	Monthly/as needed
	Overpack drums	Out of stock (fewer than 12)	Monthly
	Emergency shower and eyewash	Water pressure low, low flow, leaking, drainage plugged, damaged, no water flow, debris in station	Monthly
	Protective clothing	Holes, normal wear and tear	Monthly
	Chemical cartridge respirators with appropriate cartridges (20 Cartridges)	Mask damaged, cartridge damaged.	Monthly/after each use
	SCBA	Mask cracked, low air supply, cuts in hoses, dents, hydrotest due, regulator requiring service	Monthly/after each use
	First aid equipment	Items out of stock, kit missing	Monthly/after each use
	Fire alarm and suppression system	Power failure, communications failure, alarm not audible	Annually
	Telephone system	Power failure, communication failure, handset not operating	Monthly

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Safety and Emergency Equipment (continued)	Internal communication system	Electrical, power failure, speaker broken	Monthly
	Fire extinguishers	Need recharging, broken seals, annual certification due, dents/damage	Monthly/after each use
	Fire Hydrants	Blocked access, obstructions, damage	Monthly
	AFFF Foam Reels	Foam degradation, reel/hose damaged	Every two years
	Forklift	Damage to tires, squealing or grinding brakes, hydraulic fluid leak, damage to forks and lift mechanism.	Daily when used.
	Non-Sparking Tools	Broken, unavailable	Monthly
	Emergency generator	Nonfunctional, out of fuel	Quarterly
Security Devices	Facility fence	Corrosion, damage to chain link or barbed wire, missing signs	Monthly
	Main entrance	Corrosion, damage to chain link or barbed wire, secured	Monthly

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Security Devices (continued)	Front gate camera	Camera not working, Display not working	Monthly
	Warning Signs – Hazardous Waste Facility	Missing, non-legible from 25'	Quarterly
	NFPA Labels	Missing, needing replacement	Monthly
	Gates	Mechanical malfunctions	Monthly
	Locks (gates)	Missing lock	Monthly
	Outdoor Lighting	Mechanical malfunctions	Monthly
Waste Storage Tank Farms	Dike	Cracks, deterioration, surface damage	Daily
	Base or foundation	Cracks, uneven settlement, erosion, wet spots, surface damage	Daily
	Sump area	Standing liquid - cracks, erosion	Daily
	Pipes, Fittings, Valves	Leaks, evidence of corrosion, breaks, or damage	Daily
	Level indicators, including ultrasonic, radar, and pressure sensor	Inaccurate readings – divergence compared to visual reading	Daily

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Waste Storage Tank Farms (continued)	Standing liquid in containment area	Observe for presence	Daily
	Tank shell (exterior)	Evidence of corrosion, cracks, buckles, bulges, damage.	Daily
	Tank roof	Seal malfunctions, corrosion	Monthly
	Unobservable tank bottoms (flat bottom tanks on pedestals)	Corrosion, cracks, buckles, bulges	Yearly
	Pumps	Visual evidence of leaks	Daily
	Leaks – general	General observation for leaks	Daily
	Conservation Vents	Instrument reading in excess of 500 ppm VOC	Annually
Waste Treatment Units	Foundation	Cracks, uneven settlement, erosion, wet spots, surface damage	Daily
	Pipes, Fittings, Valves	Leaks, evidence of corrosion, breaks, or damage	Daily
	Tank shell (exterior)	Evidence of corrosion, cracks, buckles, bulges, damage	Daily
	Tank roof	Seal malfunctions, corrosion	Monthly

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Waste Treatment Units (continued)	Unobservable tank bottoms (flat bottom tanks on pedestals)	Evidence of corrosion, cracks, buckles, bulges	Yearly
	Leaks – general	General observation for leaks	Daily
	Pressure Relief Devices (Vents)	Instrument reading of 10,000 ppm VOC or greater	Annually and upon release
	Pumps	Visual evidence of leaks	Daily
	Level indicators, including ultrasonic, radar, and pressure sensor where in use	Inaccurate readings – divergence compared to visual reading, audible alarms not working, lamps burned out	Daily
Waste Treatment Units – Secondary Containment Areas (including Truck Wash Area)	Dike	Cracks, deterioration, surface damage	Weekly
	Base or foundation	Cracks, uneven settlement, erosion, wet spots, surface damage	Weekly
	Sump area	Standing liquid - cracks, erosion	Daily
	Standing liquid in containment area	Observe for presence	Daily

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Drum Storage Building	Container placement and stacking	Aisle space, stacking height, proper segregation, no ignitables within 50 ft. of property line, aisles blocked	Weekly
	Sealing of containers	Open lids or bung holes, bad or missing gaskets, improper bung	Weekly
	Labeling of containers	Hazardous waste labels – Generator name, manifest document number, missing, torn, damaged. Tracking labels – missing, torn, damaged	Weekly
	Containers	Corrosion, leaks, structural defects, incompatible materials stored next to each other, bulging	Weekly
	Spill pallets	Physical damage	Weekly
	Dikes	Cracks, deterioration, surface damage	Weekly
	Base or foundation	Cracks, uneven settlement, absorbent to be cleaned up	Weekly
	Sump Area	Cracks, accumulated liquids, seals, wet spots, surface damage	Daily

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Enhanced Secondary Containment Areas	*Trucks (e.g., tankers)*	*Leaks, drips, damage*	*Weekly*
	Base or foundation	*Cracks, uneven settlement*	*Weekly*
Truck Parking (prior to construction of enhanced secondary containment areas)	Condition of (full) trucks	Leaks, drips, damage	Twice daily
Loading and Unloading Areas	Surface	Cracks, spills, uneven settlement, wet spots and obstructions, surface damage	Daily – When used
Operational Equipment	Portable Transfer Pumps	Check for leaks, proper operation, check oil level Verify all units are in working order	Daily – When used Weekly
	Portable Transfer Hoses	Check for wear, leaks in hose or at fittings	Daily – When used
	Forklift	Damage to tires, squealing or grinding brakes, hydraulic fluid leak, damage to forks and lift mechanism.	Daily when used.
	Pumps	Leaks, wet spots	Daily

TABLE F-1
INSPECTION SCHEDULE

AREA/EQUIPMENT	SPECIFIC ITEM	TYPE OF PROBLEM	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Tanks and Tank-like Process Units	Visual Inspection by Independent Registered Professional Engineer*	Tank integrity deficiencies	Biennial
Tanks and Tank-like Process Units Constructed of Carbon Steel	Tank Thickness Testing*	Tank thickness below permit condition minimums	Annual
Tanks and Tank-like Process Units Constructed of Stainless Steel	Tank Thickness Testing*	Tank thickness below permit condition minimums	Biennial
Tanks and Tank-like Process Units Constructed of fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP)	Tank Thickness Testing*	Tank thickness below permit condition minimums	Biennial
Consolidation Booth Unit ventilation system	*Airflow indicator*	*No airflow*	*Start of each shift*
Consolidation Booth activated carbon vapor control system	*Monitor for breakthrough*	*VOC breakthrough*	*Weekly*
Drum Crusher	*Visual observation*	*Deterioration, damage, evidence of spills*	*Weekly*

* These inspections will be conducted by independent parties; results will be documented in the form of reports generated by those parties. Romic does not set the format for such reports.